Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

37 Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, (\$1250,) will receive the

sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our -isk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

# Wilmington

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$250IN ADV ANCI

VOL. 13. .....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1857. .....NO. 28.

#### Professional and Business Cards. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857
25-1y

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST. All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.

Oct. 10th. 1856. JAMES O. BOWDEN. INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. F. BOURDEAUX,
AND PROVIS

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVIS10NS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854-16-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

A UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N ... JAMES M. STEVENSON. AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Princess Street, under Adams, Bro. & Co., WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf JOSEPH L. KEEN. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his ine of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick,

FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in W Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wil-

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market. Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.

MCALEB & BUNTING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of
Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST
IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Speci-

mens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts mens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-ly.

Tates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

LAW NOTICE. ounty of New Hanover.

circuit, and can always be found at the office. July 25, 1856.---tf THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S. PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten

years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate. An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, on gold, with artificial gums, on Platina plate, with artificial gums, Upper or under ditto, each, A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the

natural,
A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, Do. and destroying the nerve, \$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and re-

moddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional

Charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854

195-1m—34-tf WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmi

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO. Jan. 11th .- [19-1y.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.

Nov. 6. GEO. ALDERMAN.

GEO. ALDERMAN.

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash

BOYS AND GIRL prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

3.000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanever, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the langs can up and an ing application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN COWAN, rous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or mak-

R. H. COWAN, J. L. MEARES. Dec. 4, 1856

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the may be found north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS, particulars apply to

Long Creek Post Office, New Hanover Co., N. C. NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

#### PANCY AND BTAPLE DRY GOODS. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF \$100 PER MONTH. A capital of \$5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address

A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

Dec. 26th A LL persons indebted to souther in & Black, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of March, as, after that date, we intend to put out every claim, to close business. No orders attended to without the money.

SOUTHERLIN & BLACK. LL persons indebted to Southerlin & Black, either Feb. 19, 1857.

### Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. POR THE rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, nay, almost all attacks of disease upon the lungs or throat are arrested, and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.—Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the Auerican people—they having living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which the agents below named have to furnish gratis to every one.

Proports

furnish gratis to every one.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM.-H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South Jan. 16th, 1856-20-2m

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. etian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls.
Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint;
10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common
Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry
and in Oil; 200 by Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale,
wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass. assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. L'PPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 eask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Ruphark; 50 lbs. Income. lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Ipecae.

lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecae.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Lin-oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

#### General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable

Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C. M. E. SMITH.

DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.

MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the and his establishment is now in full operation in all its vari-PATENT Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the ty of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persous wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, ele-

sance and durability.

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From the

5 00
2 00
\$3 to 5 00
50 cts. to 1 00
on hand. Every

The Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E.
ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON. Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law. Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—
Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore. For further information address the subscriber at Pollocks-ille, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,

ville, Jones county, N. C. Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-ly) Mill-Wright and Machinist ROCK SPRING HOTEL. THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well

cated will not be admitted, and those man admittance, will be requested to leave.

GEO. ALDERMAN. ated will not be admitted, and those who become so after

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Streklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.

Nov. 28—13.6m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines at short notice, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public. The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportuoity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay.

H. W. & L. G. GRADY. NOTICE.

Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest

ISSAC WELLS. STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MED-

day the 15th of April, 1857.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession gen-

erally are requested to attend.
WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D. Secretary N. C. Med. Soc. February 26th, 1857.

Wilmington Herald, Raleigh Standard and Register, Tarboro' Southerner, North Carolina Times, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Fayetteville Observer copy weekly until meeting and send bills to the Secretary at Wilminstein.

Feb. 27, 1857 100 TONS LAND PLASTER, now landing, and fo Reith & Flanner.

THE PEMALE SEMINARY AT BENANSVILLE. THE FIRST SESSION opened on Monday, the 2d day The following are the Rates of Tuition for a Session twenty-one weeks:

from \$6 to \$10 per month.

Applications, and inquiries for further particulars, may be made to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal.

Kenansville, Feb. 13th—24-6t
[Newbern Express, Wilmington Herald, and Spirit of the Age copy 6 times, and forward their accounts to T. O. R.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, I having erected during the past year a large, elegant and envenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.

He will be prepared to epen the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a thorough Female Education.

The account of This is a successful Teacher of The state of The s

The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.

The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.

The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on

the 26th January. Address.

REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.

Kenans ville, Dec. 11th, 1856.

15-tf.

AP Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Expres copy four times.

#### General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ) Duplin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-January Term, 185 Jacob Cole, Joseph Cole, Bazil M. Cole, and others, Heirs at Law of Robert Cole, dec'd., vs. Gibson Sloan, Administrator, and Richard Swinson, and Ann, his wife.

PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF

PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Ann Swinson, two of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House, at Kenansville, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the same will be heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in January, and in the eighty-first

year of independence, A. D., 1857.

March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ? Duplin County.

Kobert Cole, dec d., vs. Jacob Cole, Adm'r., Richard Swinson, and Ann Swinson, his wife.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT AND DISSRIBUTE PER-

PETITION TO ACCOUNT AND DISSRIBUTE PERSONAL ESTATE.

T ABPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson, and Ann, his wife, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Kenansville, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, etherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in January, and the eight-first van office, the 3d Monday in January, and the eighty-first year of our Independence, A. D., 1857.

March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.)

New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day heen made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforosaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, thorefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusa-tion or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March,

W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.] JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.] \$100 REWARD

LOUK UP YE DISCONSOLATE. A NY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington. South Carolina. It I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C. J. O. HALE, M. D.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery. The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his ledgment in any isil so that I can get him.

lodgment in any jail so that I can get him. JAMES DARBY.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th. 1856. 66-4t-13-tf \$100 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st inst., our boy JACK, formerly owned by B. Southerland, Esq., of Wilmington. Said boy left the cars at Whitehead's Station, on the W. & W. R. R. He is well known in the neighborhood of South Washington, where he has a wife, and is probably lurking.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to D. J.
Southerland, in Wilmington, or his confinement in any jail
se we can get him. BRIGHTWELL & PETRES,
Feb 20—25-2muoo Farmville, Va.

RAILROAD COMPANY SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is appointed to be held, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March next, to pass upon the amendments of the Charter of the Company.

By older of the Board,
Feb 20—25-4t

H. W. GUION, President.

FRESH ARRIVALS. Lical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednes Rio Coffee; 10 bbls. C. T. Sugar; 10 Kegs Goshen But ter, prime. Low for cash. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

## "Can'st thou love me, gentle stranger? Blushing like a rose she stood; And the knight at once admitted, That he rather thought be could.

An enthusiastic admirer of the Csar was repeatedman, Charlotte Democrat and Fayetteville Observer copy weekly until meeting and send bills to the Secretary at Wilmington.

100 AGENTS WANTED.

100 AGENTS WANTED.

100 AGENTS WANTED.

100 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for withree cont catch penny," or kumbing to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.

The above is no "three cont catch penny," or kumbing to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.

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The above is no "three is a rare chance for ployd's island, formerly on the claim of the war, constitute their principles. Consequently, the most expert of pick war, constitute their principles. Consequently, the most expert of pick war, constitute their principles. Consequently, the most expert of pick war, constitute their principles. Consequently, the war could be knight, and to make it wor

n't be room for it to turn."

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BY RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH.

Now the third and fatal conflict for the Persian throne wa done,.
And the Moslem's fiery valor had the crowning victory won.
Harmosan, the last and noblest the invader to defy,
Captive overborne by numbers, they were bringing forth to

more!"
Quick the Satrap dashed the goblet down to earth with ready hand,
And the liquid sank forever, lost amid the burning sand.
"Thou has said that mine my life is, till the water of that cup have drained; then bid thy servants that spilled water

gather up!"

For a mement stood the Caliph as by doubtful passions stir Then exclaimed: "Forever sacred must remain a monarch" Bring another cup, and straightway to the noble Persian give; Drink, I said before, and perish-now I bid thee drink and

THE BACHELOR'S BUTTON; OR, HOW A SINGLE GENTLEMAN GOT INTO DIFFICULTY, AND HOW HE GOT OUT OF IT. CHAPTER I.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE CONCERT.
Some years ago, when I was a single man, and dreaming (as some single men do) of double bliss yet destined to arrive, I went to a concert at the Musical Hall of Boston. Music is poetically and pro-verbially "the food of love," and in my sentimental state I consumed a good deal of it—not that I had any object in view. Mine was abstract love; I cultivated it. I increased my stock, so that I might have good stock of the tender passion in hand whenever saw an eligible opportunity of investing it. Well, to return to the concert; it was crowded to excess, and the rush, on leaving, to reach cabs and carriages was very great I wore, on that memorable night, a blue coat with brass buttons, and I flattered myself that there were worse looking men in the room. tell you, candidly, I admired myself, and next to my self the other party I was struck with was a fine girl

with dark eyes and black hair, who sat with some friends a few forms distant. I hoped she noticed me and my blue coat with brass buttons. I looked at her often enough to attract attention to both; and being, as my friends would say, in rather a spooney state, worked myself into a towering passion—of love. But how was I to come at the object of my admiration, for I was as diffident as devoted- "as shy as I was vain," as an overcandid friend once said. " l'ail Columbia !" which concluded the concert, surprised me, as unprepared as on my first glance to "improve the occasion," and the company were shoaling out, while I stood mutely gazing after the object of my love at first sight. She and her party eddied for a while by the

out in the retiring current, and lost to sight. I followed quickly after, lest I should lose forever all opportunity of identifying my idel; but, alas! the lights in the outer corridor were few, and so far between, that "no glimpse of my star could I get." I pushed and elbowed fiercely through the crowd with a view of getting to the outer door before my fair one's party had emerged, and thus gaining once

morce a sight of my sweeting. "Hang it!" I muttered, impatiently, as I felt a tug at my coat-skirt, and was instantly conscious of one of my hind buttons having hitched to some lady's dress: "how provoking the modern fashions; a lady now has as many hoops, as many tentacles about her apparel as a sea anemone." It was with some irritation I stopped to undo the button, but my hurry made the task most difficult, and instead of undoing I only bungled and more twisted the loop round the

button. " Please to let me try," said the lady herself, as I bungled over the business. She ungloved her hand -it was a sweet white hand; so I looked at her face. Stars and stripes! but it was the very fair one, black hair and dark eyes, I was in pursuit of. As she stooped over the entangled button, a flush tainted ber cheek. Oh, it was delicious. I hoped she never would undo the loop; and indeed, she never would, for her fingers were twitching nervously, and my

behind. We were blocking up the passage; was England, the Anglo-phobia, which has become

"You hinder the people from going out, Annie," Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.

P. M. WALKER.

Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856

177-3t—31-tf

"You hinder the people from going out, Annie," fore, ever ready to vindicate the honor of the country, he will undoubtedly steer clear of unnecessary broils, suiting the action to the word, the speaker leaned forward and caught the sleeve of her beautiful friend's dress in one hand and my coat-tail in the other, and giving a quick and decided tug, severed us. The will undoubtedly steer clear of unnecessary broils, and turn a deaf ear to counsellors whose voice is dress in one hand and my coat-tail in the other, and giving a quick and decided tug, severed us. The crowd behind bore on, and we were separated; not have the fore ever ready to vindicate the honor of the country, he will undoubtedly steer clear of unnecessary broils, and turn a deaf ear to counsellors whose voice is dress in one hand and my coat-tail in the other, and giving a quick and decided tug, severed us. The ever has been, in favor of the preservation of the crowd behind bore on, and we were separated; not provide the honor of the country, he will undoubtedly steer clear of unnecessary broils, and turn a deaf ear to counsellors whose voice is dress in one hand and my coat-tail in the other, and giving a quick and decided tug, severed us.

The public sentiment of the South is now, as it ever has been, in favor of the preservation of the country, he will undoubtedly steer clear of unnecessary broils, and turn a deaf ear to counsellors whose voice is dress in one hand and my coat-tail in the other, and it is not the country and turn a deaf ear to counsellors whose voice is dress in one hand

> HOW THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE DID NOT RUN SMOOTH. That night I hardly closed my eyes thinking of my "bright particular star," and what means I should employ to find her out. I knew little of the town, which was a large one, and to expect to know the name of my fair one by a mere description, was hopeless, for there doubtless must be a great many with dark eyes and black hair within the " bills of mor-

dark eyes and black hair within the "bills of mortality" there, as elsewhere.

My love fit grew more and more violent in the course of the day; but tired out at length with my search, I returned to the hotel, and took out my dress coat from my portmanteau to feel my flame with the contemplation of the inanimate button that had detained the "black-eyed divinity" so long. It was with no little delight that I now discovered what did not before catch my eye—a fragment of the silk loop of her dress still adhered to the button, twisted round the shank. I pressed it to my lips—it was lilac in color—and stooped to disentangle it from the bit of brass us gently as though it were a tress of my loved one's hair, when something clinked in the skirt pocket. I supposed I had left some money there, for im my perturbation and excitement I omitted to search the course of the long has been made and the state the coroner of the City and County of Now York, after having devoted a number of years to chemical research and the coroner of the City and County of Now York, after having devoted a number of years to chemical research and the coroner of the city and county of Now York, after having devoted a number of years to chemical research and the coroner of the city and county of Now York, after having devoted a number of years to chemical research and the coroner of the city and county of Now York, after having devoted a number of years to chemical research and the coroner of the city and county of Now York, after having devoted a number of years to hemical my dead bodies, has discovered a means, formerly unknown, which in each of the sum of any and the coroner of the City and County of Now York, after having devoted a number of years to hemical my dead bodies, has discovered a means, formerly unknown, which in each of the worn than a strong city. The provide of the port of the provide of the same family.

A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city. John Bull and Johnathan have hate each other in every respect is far tality " there, as elsewhere.

rob her of her jewelry.

Here was an anti-heroic postion to find one's self

Mother, I am afraid a fever would go had with but a bright idea struck me, as my eye lighted on a bright idea stru

T. Miller, 129., Chairman of the Court, presiding.

I sat down and wrote an advertisement: it was in

the following words:
"If the lady whose dress got entangled in a gen leman's coat button, on leaving the concert last Wednesday, will call at, or send to the Tremont Hotel, she will hear something to her advantage."

There, I thought, as I gave the advertisement to the boy, and five shillings to pay for the insertion, there, if that will not give me a clue to escape from a very unpleasant dilemma, and at the same time to know who my enchanter is the fates indeed must be ery unpropitious.

My plans being thus so far adopted, I ordered din er, and waited patiently, or rather impatiently, the appearance of the newspaper next morning. It was brought up to my room damp from the press, and then I read in all the glory of large type my interesting announcement. But, my stars! with what an advertisement was it followed in the very same column. I only wonder that my hair did not stand

on an end, as I read as follows: REWARD.—LOST or STOLEN on the night of the Concert, at the Hall, a GOLD CHAIN BRACE-LET. It is thought to have been taken from the lady's and the correctness with which it was registered arm by a pickpocket of gentlemanly appearance, who were a blue coat with brass buttons, and kept near the lady on leaving the Hall.

CHAHTER III

was like Othello's, that of

"Loving, not wisely, but too well."
My determination, however, was quickly adopted. went up stairs, put on the very identical delinquent coat, so accurately described, and taking the paper in my hand, proceeded to No. 7 Cambridge Place. I knocked at the door, and asked the servant, who is employed to examine the gas-metres and burners answered, the name of the family. Having heard it, of the New York University as well as several other said, " Is Miss Raymond in ?"

shall I say wants her ?" " Tell her," I replied, "that the pickpocket with tons, who stole her bracelet, is here, and wishes to

return it to her." The woman stared at me as though I were mad, but on repeating my request to her, she went in and delivered my message.

Soon there came out-not my fair one, "With all that's best of dark and bright, Meeting in aspect and eye-"

but a stalwart brother. Raymond's property; and though, as you perceive, I wear a blue coat, with brass buttons, and am flattered to think my manners are not ungentlemanly, I am bound in candor to say I am not a pickpocket." "Then, Sir, you shall have the reward," said the

brother, taking out the purse. "No," I replied, " for strange as it may appear, though I am no pickpocket, I stole the lady's brace-The man looked puzzled; but when I told the truth, and pointed to my advertisement in the same place in the cabinet, who in every respect is worthy

not the least at his sister's description of the inner door of the concert room, and were then drawn manly pickpocket. "Well," he said, "you had better walk in and whether she can speak to your identity, after which is to increase rather than lose in dignity by the new

it will be time enough to cauvass the propriety of administration." sending for a constable." You may be assured I accepted the invitation .-Need I go further with the story? The young lady, which we make the following extract: to use the words of the advertisement, captured the

bracelet. So ends the story of "Bachelor's Button."

England and America. Some of the English press seem to anticipate from istration in either country which consults the intelligence and interests of those whose affairs are entrusted to its hands, would venture, even if it had the heart beet audibly; I tried to help her; our fingers inclination, to involve the two countries in war .-We have no reason to suppose that, personally, Mr. "Please to make way there!" shouted a gruff voice Buchanan is afflicted with the peculiar rabies against there ever such an unlucky spot for so lucky an statesmen. Mr. Buchanan has a reputation for common sense and moderation of spirit. Whilst, there-

> North the perile of battle and the renown of victory. But, unless demanded by vital considerations of nationall honor and welfare, the South can never bevoluntarily drawn into a war with Great Britian. Every administration, which regards the public sentiment of the South, understands this fact, and acts wisely

pocket. I supposed I had left some money there, for my perturbation and excitement I omitted to search the coat on taking it off the night before. I thrust my hand into the pocket. Gracious me! What did I behold, what did I take out—a gold bracelet!

You could have "brained" me with my lady's fan. I saw at a glance how matters stood—in the excitement and fury of undoing the loop from my button hole, the lady had unfastened the class of her brace let, which had not unnaturally fallen into the coat skirt with which she was engaged, and doubtless on skirt with which she was engaged, and doubtless on missing it, instead of regarding me in a romantic light, she put it down that I was of the swell mob, and had purposely entangled myself in her dress to rob her of her jewelry.

Here was an anti-heroic postion to find one's self

off bocames that party being has a bushel intition, how to a well written and gold have all " which

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside sarged S74 cents per square for each insertion after the first . Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private characters under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

The Theory of Gas Bills. An investigation is going on in New York into the affairs of the Manhattan gas company, the charge having been brought against it, that when the price of gas was recently reduced, it deteriorated the quality of the article manufactured, and increased the pressure on the gasometers, so that the loss to the consumer was in reality increased. Some of the evidence given is instructive to those burning gas :

Wolcott Gibbs, Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Free Academy, was the first witness. He said there was a great difference in the illuminating power of inflammable gas; the number of feet of gas consumed is by no means a criterion of the amount of light produced; there is no guarantee to the consumer that he receives the worth of his money in light, except the honor and honesty of the producer where the gas is charged by the cubic foot; one kind of gas might yie'd but half as much light as another. Prof. Gibbs was of opinion that the only way in which the public might be secured against imposition was the appointment of an inspector of metres, and also an inspector of gas; then the quality of the gas Any one giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the Bracelet, or to the capture of the thief, (if it was stolen,) will receive the above reward, on applying to No. 7 Cambridge Place. quality of the gas is, the less pressure it needed; an inferior kind of gas is of less specific gravity than that of a better quality, and is also more affected by pressure; witness has examined gas at the Free Here was a pretty plight; to be advertised in the Academy and at his residence in Lexington avenue, public papers at a pick-pocket, when my only crime and found that the pressure has recently greatly increased; the gas flares up out of the burner more strongly than it used to; the impression of the witness was that the cost of gas was greater in this

city than in London. John Furman was the next witness Is a " Gaz Economist," his duties are to inspect gas-lamps, &c.; institutions; all the gas introduced into the Univer-"Yes, sir," replied the servant woman, "who sity passes through one large metre; there are also several small metres used to register the amount of gas consumed by the different occupants; witness a gentlemanly address and blue coat with brass but-tions, who stole her bracelet, is here, and wishes to large one : the company make out their bills by the large metre ; and the University collects from their tenants by the small ones; either the large metre or the small ones are out of order; witness did know which, but thought it was the large one, because it appeared to be old; witness thinks that if the consumers understood how to regulate the consumption of their gas, they would have no cause to complain; "That," I said, handing him the bracelet, "is Miss the whole causes of the complaint of the increase of

General Cass. The Cincinnati Enquirer, alluding to the reports in circulation in reference to the new cabinet, observes: " If the reports are true-and we see no reason to doubt them-that General Cass is to be the Secretary of State under the new administration, Mr. Buchanan and the country may congratulate themselves that they have secured the services of a man, in the first paper, as a proof I did not want to walk off with the to be the successor of the Jeffersons, Madisons, Adproperty, he laughed heartily at the whole story, and amses, Clays, Van Burens, Everetts, and Marcys, who have conferred upon that position so much lustre and renown. No office under the government, the President not excepted, has been so long and ably have tea with us, and my sister will be able to say filled as the Secretary of State, and we rejoice that it

The following, in the Enquirer, a long and interesting biographical sketch of General Cass, from

"It will readily be seen that General Cass cannot pickpocket. The bachelor's button no longer adorns otherwise than go into the cabinet with the confimy blue coat, and I now have framed and glazed over dence of the country. He is old, it is true; but his the fireplace the advertisement in which I am pub. temperate habits have left him in a fine state of prelicly describled by my own wife as "a pickpocket servation. He is younger than many at sixty. After with a gentlemanly address." When I charge her with the libel, she always does what she has just this tary Marcy and of Daniel Webster, who performed moment done, pay damages for the slander in any the duties of the State Department with unsurpassed amount of kisses, declaring, though not a pickpocket, ability. He is no older than Lord Palmerston, the I was a thief, and stole her heart and pocketed her present Premier of England, for whom, in intellectual ability, he is far more than a match. We may look for a series of diplomatic papers from the Gen'l which will be read with pleasure and pride by the American people. Lewis Cass is the representative of no section of our country in particular, but is emthe administration of Mr. Buchanan unfriendly relations between this country and England. These apprehensions can have no foundation. No administration of our country in particular, but is emphatically a national and Union man, to cement which in the bonds of affection has been, for many years, the dearest object of his aspirations as a states. years, the dearest object of his aspirations as a statesman. His political career being ended, he can have no motive but to serve his country faithfully during the short remnant of his days. The installation of this accomplished and thorough-bred scholar, experienced diplomatist and senator, and tried and ever true democrat, into the cabinet of Mr. Buchanan will give his administration dignity in the eyes of the country. Although seventy-five winters have passed over his head, the General has a good deal of the fire of 'Young America' in his composition, and we may reasonably expect from him a vigorous and hightoned foreign policy."

forward and caught the sleeve of her beautiful friend's dress in one hand and my coat-tail in the other, and giving a quick and decided tug, severed us. The crowd behind bore on, and we were separated; not, however, before I gave my "star" a look which I intended to speak volumes I thought she did not seem unconscious of my meaning—our eyes met I knew, and this was the only consolation left me, for immediately afterward I lost her and her party to view in the darkness outside.

Sulling the action to decided tug, severed us. The public sentiment of the South is now, as it most amicable relations with Great Britain. Southern influence has repeatedly averted a collision with that country, when hostilities, pushed on by other sections, seemed almost inevitable. It is true that, when war has occurred, the South has thrown her whole soul into the contest, acting upon the injunction, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in, bear it that the opposer may beware of thee." In seasons of hostility, the War and Navy Departments are generally placed in Southern hands, and Southern hands, diseased organism ought to be punished as a felon or and Southern soldiers share with the soldiers of the cared for as a lunatic. If he has a propensity for theft, the prison is a poor school to send him to in the hope of curing him.

Dr. Thomas Holmes, for six years examining physician for the Coroner of the City and County of New York, after

#### THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMIN TON, N. 1 ., PRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1857 1853 and 1857 .- The Past and the Present.

In the language of poet and orator, " truth crushed to earth will rise again ;"-would that the experience of the world justified the practical politician in adding, that therein truth differs from error, and that this latter does not rise again.

But unfortunately such is not the case. The erushed error of to-day, will come up to-morrow .-The contest for truth is a perpetual warfare, which each generation must maintain in its own behalf .-There is no day nor hour wherein we may fold our us disband our array-let us disorganize our forces, let us lay down our arms. Eternal vigilance is the can its blessings be permanently secured.

Then it might have been urged that the Democrac , tion. having so signally triumphed, could afford to neglect precaution-to wink at disaffection. Its power was established, its opponents prostrate. But barely had that President, chosen apparently by acclamation, entered on the duties of his office, before his administration became the object of the most bitter attack. While the nation was at peace, and in the enjoyment of unexampled prosperity, a secret party, with an or-

It is idle to disguise the fact, that in 1853, there were too many expectants of office. Among, but not of the millions who looked to the country alone, there were thousands who thought mainly of themselves, and when all the offices had been distributed, without respect being paid to their supposed claims, they were ready to join any organization, to go in for any movement through which they might obtain that place and power to which the Democracy had failed to elevate them. Thus it was, that Know Nothingism of a sudden was found to embrace within its folds so many former leaders, or would be leaders of the Democratic party. The horde of disappointed office seekers went into it in a drove, from Andrew J. Donelson down to the applicant for the most petty employment. Some of these, no doubt, thought they had been hardly used-some, it may be, had been har.ily used; but the readiness with which hundreds and thousands assumed the dark lantern, and took the vows of opposition to a party whose favors they had so recently solicited, vindicated the wisdom of their rejection by the Democratic Administration, whose trust they would most probably have betrayed.

That these persons, from their former position in the Democratic party-from their supposed present position, for the impenetrable secrecy which surrounded the movements and membership of the order, concealed their defection-might have been able to lead off many unsuspecting persons, is not to be wondered at. That they did do so, we all know.

It has been thought that if the order had been started a year or so later, it would have been in its prime gle energy not necessarily called out by the exigen- him from participating in such a public demonstrabeen able to carry all things before it. There would of popular manners, and of unquestionable honesty. be some force in this, but for the simple fact that if While not going the full lengths of the extreme free copy of the foregoing resolutions to be communicated at his residence in the vicinity of Fayetteville. its starting had been thus deferred, it would most traders at the South, he will go much farther in that to Mr. Dobbin, and that the proceedings of this meetprobably never have been started at all. Its origin- direction than Mr. Guthrie. ators, no doubt, calculated on availing themselves of the disappointed, in the first flush of their anger and chagrin, and they succeeded in their calculations miliar, but of whose precise history we know but litbut too well, for a time, at least.

which the highest tribunal of the country has solemnly into the canvass of last year, and did good-service at decided to have been void and unconstitutional, the the North against the Republicans. He is undoubt- the Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church, last Northern wing of the Order, always Free Soilish, edly a man of ability. availed itself of this hobby-the Missouri Compro-

Out of this Northern division of the Know Nothing steps of Mr. Dobbin. erder sprang mainly the Republican party which supported Fremont. By this Northern division was elected nine out of ten of the Republicans of the Congress which has just come to a close. Upon the maintenance of an unconstitutional law, and on op-Northern and Southern opposition to the administration of Franklin Pierce.

Thus, out of an apparently clear sky there came forth storms and thunders which made the very ground shake under our feet, and left nothing stable around us, but the constitution of the country, and that one great party which stood firm in the storm as safe hands. in the sunshine, and around which the conservative men of the land rallied successfully for the preservation of the country. That under these circumstances-attacked by secret higotry and open fanaticism-betrayed by summer friends and assailed by relentless enemies, the administration of Franklin Pierce should meet with temporary checks and reverses is little to be wondered at. But that it should neither yield to the tempest, nor swerve from the path of duty and of principle, that it should weather the storm and transmit its policy unbroken to its successor, is something to admire—something to be proud of.

With some trifling exceptions, the great features of administrative policy recommended by the administration, have been placed upon the statute book of the country, and there is no more clearly demonstrated principle than that embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, alike approved by the voice of the people and confirmed by the sanction of the Courts.

While such is the case, as regards questions of legislative policy, the nation and the world recognize the consummate prudence and ability which have marked the conduct of our relations with foreign governments-the energy and integrity pervading the administration of the several departments, against none had already lost all vitality or appearance of mutuof which the charge of peculation has even been ality breathed; and we, as North Carolinians, are proud to know that no niggard share of this praise has been bestowed upon a favorite son of our own State.

Thus commenced the administration of President Pierce-thus did opposition arise-thus has it triumphed over that opposition, passing through struggles as momentous as any in the history of the government, and establishing principles as essential to the safety and perpetuity of the Union as any which "subscription;" and those opposed, "no subscriphave ever engaged the attention of the American peo- tion." The amount proposed to be subscribed, is

gave to the Know-Nothing movement its early por- The popular vote will be almost certain to go for tentous character. It ought to show us that the "subscription." day for watchfulness is never over-that we should ples, and by the organization of our party, not flying from Richmond county." Mr. McNeill makes his is liable to occasional error, but remembering always ry."

that the Democratic party and its principles are, after all, the sheet anchor of the country in times of dan-

The Democratic party is now triumphant. The voice of faction is hushed for the hour. Are we to flatter ourselves with the fond hope that it is bushed forever? If we do so, we will be deceiving ourselves. We will be acting in defiance of the lessons of history and of the experience of the past - a past so recent that not even the youngest or least experienced among us can have forgotten its teachings.

But we must close for the present. It will be the province of a future article, or articles to deal with coming events and the signs of the present time, as arms, and say to ourselves - the victory is won-let they appear to the eye of an observer; to mark the portents of the approaching storm and to guard against its power or prevent its bursting on our heads. price of liberty, and at nothing short of that price In this examination, we shall find that errors are only less enduring than truths, that the defeated and In 1852 General Pierce was elected. In 1853 he exposed dogma of one age, apparently crushed to took his seat as President, with as little apparent op- earth, rises again in the next under some other name position as any man since the days of Washington. or form, but essentially the same in spirit and opera-

The Cabinet .- The " Dred Scott" Case. We publish from the Washington Union of Satur-

day, two important announcements-that of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, and also that of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Case." With the names of the members of the Cabinet,

with one exception, the public has been familiar for ganization such as a free country had never before some time. The new name is that of Judge Jeremiah heard of, commenced spreading itself over the S. Black of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the land, and astonishing the world by its rapid advances. new Attorney General. This rather disarranges the previous disposal made of the different portfolios .-Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, had been named for the Attorney Generalship. He now goes into the Navy. While Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, to whom the Navy had been assigned, undertakes the ardnous and thank less load of the Post Office Department, which had been originally given, by rumour, at least, to Hon. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania. We have no doubt

> I here is an eminent fitness in Mr. Buchanan's callng Gen. Cass to the position of Secretary of State. resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens held If low-minded bigotry in Michigan can drive such a yesterday evening, he was present at the Rail Road man from the councils of the nation, to make room for a fellow like Chandler, is it not right that the was advised that Mr. Dobbin was so extremely feefanatics and tricksters there should know that there ble as to be unable to participate in any public is another tribunal, and that the man who works for the whole country will be sustained by the whole country in a position above and beyond the shafts of his petty enemies and assailants.

> Mr. Marcy and shows the inroads of time even less than that sturdy veteran. Few will accuse Mr. Marcy of the imbecility of age. There are classes in during the past four years, has nobly earned for him-Europe, that, no doubt, regard Gen. Cass with much self that true and lasting honor which should be abhorrence, but our word for it, they will treat him awarded to none other than an honest public servant, with more respect.

> surv. is eminently a practical man, and one of whom conceded to him b? all. it has been remarked, that, whatever the occasion may be, he has always been found fully equal to it, our sincere sympathy for his feeble and debilitated vet never putting forth, for the sake of effect, a sin condition of body, which we are advised, will prevent cies of the case. He is a gentleman of vast industry, tion of our esteem and regard as the citizens of our

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, the Secretary of War, is a gentleman with whose name we have long been fatle, beyond the fact of his high standing in Virginia, When Congress wiped from its statute book, an act of which he has been Governor He entered warmly

mise, as a means to arouse the passions of the people Navy, is one of the National Democratic Senators Life. of that section against the President, the Democratic who, like General Cass, have been driven from public

position to its repeal was based nine-tenths of the business member, rather than a talking one -not but day when Jason launched the Argo, down to the

will, we believe, make a good and efficient officer .-That he will give satisfaction we cannot pretend to accustomed to believe. hope—that is out of the power of mortal man to do. But Ex Governor Brown has great administrative talents-knows men as only a South-Western man life, and will do all that can be done.

Judge Black is one of the Judges of the Supreme These ough to make him a pretty fair Attorney Genhis own State, where he is best known, accord to him ophy. the possession of these qualities.

Upon the whole, we cannot but think that Mr. reflect honor upon itself.

The decision in the " Dred Scott" case, must be a reckless and unwise" policy of removing from the statute books legislation which was not only without the sanction of the constitution, but which tiful stream—not a tone lost, not an idea obscured.

83-On Thursday last, the Magistrates composing the County Court of Cumberland county, passed resolutions in favor of submitting to a vote of the people of that county, the question of making a subscription on behalf of the county, to the capital stock of the Favetteville and Western Railroad Company. The polls are to be opened on the 2d Thursday in April next, and those in favor of subscribing, will vote One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which the bonds Now, at the commencement of a new administra- of the county shall be delivered to the Companytion, a retre spect of these facts ought to teach us such bonds being accepted by said Company as full important lessons. It ought to lead us to weigh payment of the amount of stock subscribed for en bewith caution, and regard with suspicion, the move- half of the county. The Company furthermore pledg- conclusion in our next. ments of all factious or disappointed aspirants. These es itself to pay the interest on said bonds for two years.

Col. Cameron, of the Fayetteville Argus, has a be constantly prepared. And, above all, it ought sociated with him in the management of that paper, to encourage us to hold fast by the ark of our princi- Mr. Duncan McNeill, "a meritorious young man

The above distinguished gentleman arrived here last evening from Washington City via Portsmouth, which latter place he reached on board the United States Steamer Water-Witch. The Portsmouth and Roznoke Railroad, we understand had a car fitted up for his express accommodation, and placed at the exclusive disposal of himself and party. The car, we

believe came clear through from Portsmouth to this

We regret to learn that Mr. Dobbin's health is so feeble as to cause the greatest concern to his many friends The fatigues of travel and the unusual exertion and excitement incident to the winding up of his official business, and the leave taking from friends may have had something to do with the present prostration, which, we trust will be only temporary.

Yesterday afternoon, when it became known that Mr. Dobbin would certainly arrive in the evening's deceased. rain, an impromptu meeting of citizens was held, and a committee, headed by his Honor, the Mayor, was in attendance at the cars to tender to him the hospitalities of our town, but it being ascertained that the feeble state of his health required immediate rest, after the fatigues of travel, no formal demonstration was made. The action taken this morning, will be R. Maxwell..... found in the annexed proceedings of an adjourned meeting held in Commissioners' Hall.

We notice that the flags of the shipping in port are displayed, and that similar marks of respect to Mr. Dobbin float from the various public buildings

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Dobbin is better this morning, having recovered from the prostration of the evening before. He will probably leave in the Magnolia to-morrow, for his tome near Fayetteville. Mr. Dobbin would be happy to meet his friends, but his medical advisers enjoin strict quietude, and the avoidance of company:

Town Meeting. An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the town Wilmington was held this morning at Commissionbut that Mr. Jones has been offered a seat in the presiding, and George R. French and James Fulton acting as Secretaries. The Mayor having called the meeting to order, stated that in accordance with a Depot to receive the Hon. James C. Dobbin, and tender to him the hospitalities of our town, when he demonstration of respect which our citizens might be disposed to tender to him. The following resolutions submitted by 'Vm. A

Wright, Esq, were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, We but echo the universal sentiment o As for General Cass's age-he is the same age with our country when we declare that the Hon. James C. Dobbin, by the ability, impartiality and self-sacrificing assiduity, which have so eminently marked his administration of the affairs of the Navy Department and as fellow citizens of the same State, and claiming to be his neighbours, we are proud of the public es-Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the Secretary of the Trea- teem and exalted reputation which is so cheerfully

Resolved, That we tender to him our cordial welcome on his return to his native State, and he has

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to cause a ing be published in the papers of the Town. The meeting having disposed of the business be-

fore it, adjourned. O. G. PARSLEY, Chairman. G. R. FRENCH, | Secretaries.

Dr. Deems' Lecture.

A large and intelligent audience was present at Tuesday evening, to hear the lecture delivered by Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, the Secretary of the Rev. C. F. Deems, on the Poetry and Ethics of Trade

The orator alluded to, for the purpose of condemnparty and the South, while even that other section life by the league whose triumphs were heralded as ling, the eant of the would-be aristocrat, who pretends which claimed special nationality, was too willing to "Know-Nothing victories." He served with distinct to regard trade as vulgar, or the slang of the sentipander to the same feeling, by denouncing the repeal tion in Mexico, is a lawyer of high standing, a strong mentalist, who talks of it as fatel to poetic feeling of this unconstitutional compromise as "reckless personal friend of General Pierce, and will be as and high aspiration. He ridiculed the claims of the likely as any man in the nation to follow in the foot- one, and the maudlin trancendentalism of the other. Showed that genius could link poetry with the most Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, the Secretary of common place avocations of daily life, quoting Longthe Interior, is said to be a native of North Carolina. fellow's village Blacksmith, and Hood's Song of the He is essentially a self made man, the architect of his | Shirt, as illustrative of this fact. History and tradiown fortunes. While in the House of Representatives, tion alike proved that trade had been the agent of Vice President; Donald McRae, Secretary and Treahis standing and influence were those of a working, civilization and the handmaid of the arts from the that he could, at will, express himself clearly and present time. The noble monuments of art that appointed, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed to constitute that committee: P. K. Dickequal to that of any man in the country, and emi- to the wealth accumulated by the trade done at the nently qualifies him for usefulness in his present po- port of the Pireus. Oxford and Cambridge owed their sition. We have before remarked upon the impor- life-blood to the wealth of Liverpool and Marchestance of this department to the South. It is now in ter. The wars of the world were contests for the monopolies of trade, and the warrior's wreath, from Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, the Postmaster General, Alexander to Napoleon and Wellington, had been won far more in the interests of trade than men were

The lecturer, turning to the second branch of his subject, spoke of the laws of trade-the duty of the merchant to subject all his transactions to the rigid does know them-has had long experience in public rules of Christian ethics-to avoid the wild hunt after sudden wealth-to seek rather after the sure and certain profits of legitimate commerce-to cultivate Court of Pennsylvania, and is recognised by all par- his moral nature while improving his pecuniary conties as a man of learning, ability, and integrity. - dition, so that wealth could be cojoyed with a clear conscience and a cultivated mind, or its absence be eral, we should think. Even the Free Soil papers of compensated by the pleasures of religion and philos

The lecture occupied rather over an hour in its delivery, and was listened to throughout with the Buchanan has secured an admirable working Cabinet most profound attention. The sacred character of one that will do good service to the country, and the edifice in which it was delivered restrained the bitter pill to the abolitionists and their allies, while it think, the most perfectly distinct of any speaker we bears out fully the course of those who went for the have ever listened to-in this respect, certainly, we have never heard him excelled, and his thoughts, like the tones of his voice, flowed on in a clear and beau-

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was held yesterday, at Commissioners' Hall.

Wm. A. Wright, Esq., on behalf of the committee sent North to make arrangements, submitted to the stockholders the contract made with Duncan Curlwright & Co., of Philadelphia. The report made by Mr. Wright is now under consideration.

We publish to-day the opinion of Supremel Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, involving as it does the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, the power of Congress in the Territories, the political status, or want of status, of negroes, etc. It is a most important document. We will give the

off because that party, being but a human institution, bow in a well written and good humored "aslutato-

tors make their annual returns of the tity of Produce inspected by them for the previous year. The returns are as follows:

269,585 201,337 56.847 24.189

In addition to above, 71 bales cotton, 15 bbls. do

Timber, Lumber, feet. Inspectors' Names. T. F. Robeson ...... 100.010 36,487,425 1,882,043 45,742,063 1,284,429 eccased, and W. W. The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County now in session, have levied the following Taxes for county purposes, for the year 1856:

ON THE POLL.

ON \$100 VALUATION OF LAND.

County purposes ... 10 cents.
Jail and Bridge ... 10 do.
School ... 8 do.
Poor ... 4 do.
Lunatic Asylum ... 1½ do.

Total......331 ets.

We are indebted to Mr. John Scott Banks, for can of fresh peaches, put up by Mr. McLean, of Harnett county. We can speak of them after a fair trial, and have no hesitation in saying that they are superior to anything of the kind from the North .-They came down from the upper Cape Fear, on the steamer "Enterprise." We trust that when the nav- Second best do Best pair Ducks, igation is fully opened, of which there is now a fair Seco prospect, we will be enabled to get many things from our own citizens of the interior, for which we are now tributaries to the North. Mr. Banks has a few more of the same sort left, so that our friends may know where to get them.

Charles Sumner went to Europe in the steamer Third do do Fulton. What a whining this man keeps up over a Best Jar of Marmalade, lick or two of a gutta percha cane. The Republicans fired guns in honor of his going away. Some ladies came down to the steamer to see him off. Perhaps if these ladies knew the "ower true tales" that are told in Washington City with reference to the habiudes of this same Charles Sumner, they would be ashamed to display quite so much sentimental devotion to a person so gross in his sensuality, and so degraded in its object.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 9th instant, inces the death of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, Third do do which took place on the morning of the 8th instant,

Dr. Robinson was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Fayetteville, having been born at Bennington, Vermont, on the 11th of February, 1776, and removed permanently to Fayetteville about 1804, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession.

art We have just had the pleasure of seeing our representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, who arrived Best Needlewerk, Wednesday night from Washington City, in company with ex-Secretary Dobbin.

For the Journal. At a meeting of the citizens of the county of New Hanover, held at the Court House in Wilmington, March 10th, 1857, on motion of Dr. F. J. Hill Col. James T. Miller was called to the Chair, and W. T. J. Vann appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting to be the organization of a Monumental Association for the county for the purpose of erecting a Monument upon the Battle Ground at Moore's Creek Bridge, on motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, it was

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to the election of permanent officers for the Association ; whereupon James Kerr was elected President ; Joshua G. Wright,

Resolved, That an executive committee of six be nson, D. McRae, Dr. Anderson, James P. Moore. James Garrason and A. J. Grady.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the town papers.

JAMES T. MILLER, Chairman. W. T. J. VANN, Secity. Arrival of the Persia !-- Three days Later from

Europe. NEW YORK, March, 6 .- The Cunard steamship Person has arrived with three days later than the Atlantic's news

having sailed on Saturday, the 21st ultime.

In the House of Commons Israeli proposed an
to the Financial Budget, but it was postponed un The object of this was an attempt to overthrow the Ministry It is rumored that the British Government has despatche nnouncing the total destruction of Cauton.

The much talked of Conference meets early in March, but The Principality Question is still unsettled.

There is nothing new from Italy or Turkey.

The russians have resumed the Circassian war, and it

mored that they have a large cession of territory

The Persian difficulty has taken an unfavorable turn—the Persian Envoy having suddenly ceased negotations at Paris, and refusing to visit London.

to accredit their resident ministers as plenipotentiaries to vigilant, and efficient champion of the administration Lord Napier, Minister to the United States from Great frequent impulse to applaud, apparent upon the countenances of all. Dr. Deems' enunciation is, we of Ellesmore.

Britan, come passenger in the Persua.

An accident occurred at a colliery in South Wombswell, place has been most wisely and ably filled in the perby which 150 lives were lost, among whom was the Earl son of Judge Black, making the toute ensemble of the of Ellesmore.

Later from Europe. New York, March 10 .- The steamship Emeu arrived here to-day from Havre, with dates to the 22d

treaty between France and Austria: France guaran- who does not bring into his position a wide national teed to Austria her Italian possessions, on condition Russia ; but as she did not draw the sword, the treaty world-wide fame of Gen. Cass as a statesman and a was a dead letter.

WASHINGTON, March 9th .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Wade presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of recognizing the independence of Liberia. It was referred to the Standing Committee and it was appointed that all papers in the Indiana contested election cases be referred to the Committee of Judiciary. Mr. Crittenden offered a series of reso lutions, approving the course of the late administration in regard to the rules of the Maratime Law proposed by the Paris Conference. The Senate then adjourned.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1857.

Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the There were two leading questions; first, had the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of

M'ssouri jurisdiction in the case; and if it had jurisdiction, was its decision erroneous or not?

The defendant denied, by plea in abatement, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States on the ground that the plaintiff " is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood and were brought into this country and sold as slaves, and therefore the plaintiff " is not a citizen of the

State of Missouri." To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the Court sustained the demurrer.—
Thereupon the defendant pleaded over, and justified the trespass on the ground that the plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and a statement of facts, agreed to by both parties, was read in evidence

The Chief-Justice, having stated the facts in the case, proceeded (in a tone of voice almost inaudible) to say, in substance, that the question first to be decided was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to sue in a court of the United States. This was a peculiar question, and for the first time brought before the court under such circumstances; but it had been brought here and it was the duty of the court to meet and decide it. The question was simply hiscan a negro, whose ancestors were imported and sold as slave-, become a member of the political commu nity formed and brought into existence by the con stitution of the United States, and as such, become entitled to all the rights, and immunities of a citizen, one of which rights is suing in the courts of the U. States in cases therein specified. In discussing this question we must not confound the rights of a citizen which a State may confer within its own limits, with a citizen of the United States. No one can be a citizen of the United States unless under the provisions of the constitution; but it does not follow that a man, being a citizen of one State must be recognized as such by every State in the Union. He may be a citizen in one State and not recognized as such in an. other. Previous to the adoption of the constitution, every State might confer the character of a citizen and endow a man with all the rights pertaining to it. This was confined to the boundaries of a State. and gave him no rights beyond its limits. Nor have oma the several States surrendered this power by the adoption of the constitution. Every State may confer the right upon an alien or on any other class or description of persons who would, to all intents and purposes, he a citizen of the State, but not a citizen in the sense used in the constitution of the United States. He would not thereby become a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, could not sue in any court in the United States, nor could be enjoy the immunities of a citizen in the other states. His rights would be confined strictly to his own State. The constitution gives Congress the power to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization;" consequently, no State, by naturalizing an alien, could confer upon him the rights and immunities of all the States under the general government. It is very clear, therefore, that no State can, by any act, introduce a new member into the political Union created by the constitution .-The question then arises, whether the provisions of the constitution of the United States in relation to personal rights to which a citizen of a State is entitled, embraced negroes of the African race, at that time in the country, or afterwards imported, or made free from any State; and whether it is in the power of any State to make such a one a citizen of the State, and endow him with full citizenship in any other State without their consent? Does the constitution of the United States act upon him, and clothe him with all the rights of a citizen? The court think the affirmative cannot be maintained; and, if not, the plaintiff could not be a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the constitution, nor a citizen of the United States, and consequently not entitled to sue in its courts.

It is true that every person, and every class and description of persons at the time of the adoption of the constitution, regarded as citizens of the several 1 00 States, became citizens of this new political body, and none other. It was for them and their posterity and for nobody else; and all the rights and immunities were intended to embrace only those of State communities, or those who became members according to the principles on which the constitution was adopted. It was a Union of those who were members of the political communities, whose powers, for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territories of the United States, and gave each citizen rights outside of his State, which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the several States when the constitution was adopted. In order to do this we must recur to the colonies when they separated from Great Britain, formed new communities and took their place among the family of nations. They who were recognized as citizens of the States declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of persons, who had been imported as slaves, or their descendants, were not recognized or intendend to be included in that memorable instrument-the Declaration of Independence. It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion respecting that unfortunate class, with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world, at the time the declaration of independence and the adoption of the constitution; but history shows they have for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically; and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be reduced to slavery, bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandize. This opinion, at this time, was fixed and universal with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more fixed or more generally acted upon than in England, the subjects of which government not only seized them on the coast of Africa, but took them as ordinary merchandize to where they could make a profit on them The opinion thus entertained was universally impressed on the colonists this side of the Atlantic; therefore, negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held, and bought, and sold, as such in every one of the thirteen colonies which united in the declaration of independence, and

The doctrine of which we have spoken was strikngly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus : " When in the course of human events t becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the other, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation;" and then proceeds: "We hold these truths to be self-evident-that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the

The words before quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family; and if used in a similar much honor, education and intelligence to say what were appointed Wednesday by the Court, Inepectors of Timber and Lumber, in place of W. W. Robeson, resigned, and Wm. DeBerniere, deceased.

Syn The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, March term, commenced its sessions on Monday last in the Court House here, Jas.

T. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the Court, presiding.

Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions in regard to privateering were referred to the committee on foreign relations. The Sanate tent unit an executive sessions. A commercial treaty with Chili, Venesuela and Peru was ratified. The Senate then adjourned.

From Washington City.

Washington Union 7th inst.

Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions in regard to privateering with sound, were referred to the committee on foreign relations. The Sanate then was into an executive sessions. A commercial treaty with Chili, Venesuela and Peru was ratified. The Senate sent into an executive sessions. A commercial treaty with such a platform as he has laid down in his Information, Mach, 10.—It is said that the Senate committee on the judiciary will report to take testimoney in the sessions on Monday last in the Court House here, Jas.

T. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the Court, presiding.

Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions in regard to privateering with sound, to the sessions. A commercial treaty with folions. A commercial treaty with sound, the has surrounded himself with sound, the constitution was adopted. The presentle with sound, the constitution was adopted. The present less the went into an executive, honest, talented, and worthy men; and the constitution was adopted. The constitution was adopted. The constitution was adopted. The constitution was adopted. The send that with sound, the constitution was adopted. The constitution was adopted. The constitution was adopted

Best Buggy or Sulkey Horse, Best pair Carriage Horses, Second best pair do Best pair Draught do Second best pair Draught Horses Second best do
Best Colt under two years old Second best Colt do do do Best pair improved Chickens, Second do do do Third do do do do Best Jar of Pickles, Best Jar of Jelly, Second best do Best Jar of Presrves Second best do Second best do Best lot Lard, Best lot of home-made soap, Sest Loaf Corn Bread, Best Woolen Counterpane Best Cotton Best Coat Pattern -Best Pantaloon Pattern Second best Best Vest Pattern, Second best do, -Best Coat made by a lady, Best Pants do Best Vest do Best Shirt do Second best do, -Best Embroidery. Best Fruits, Seeds, &c., &c., Best Carriage, Best Buggy, -Second best do Best Saddle and Bridle Best set Harness, Second best do., Best Duplin made Plough, Best Grubbing Hoe, Second best do., Best Iron Rake. Ddiploma. Best Ox Yoke, -

Best Home made Waggon, All persons expecting to compete for premiums in agricultural products, must not cultivate the same land used for similar purposes heretofore. And every person competing for premiums, must give a written explanat on of the mode of planting, cultivation, &c. The several Committees will Mr. Buchanan nominated to the Senate yesterday the following gentlemen to conssitute his cabinet, viz Lewis Cass, Secretary of State. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. J. B Floyd, Secretary of War. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General. The nominations were immediately confirmed by the Senate, and the new administration now move off on its mission of patriotism and devotion to the public good. It will be observed that the cabinent embraces all the names except one which appeared in the Union some time since as the list on which public opinion seemed to have settled, and with which there was unmistakable evidences of cordial and general aproval. The only name missing from the list is that of J. Glancy Jones. It is due to him to say, that, whilst his occupancy of a place in the cabine would have been received with warm approbation throughout the country, his failure to hold such a position has been determined on with his full con-The French Government has instructed its representatives currence and sanction. He will retain his place in at Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburgh to invite those powers the next Congress, and there prove himself a cordial currence and sanction. He will retain his place in As highly as we appreciate the character and qualifications of Mr. Jones, it is proper to say that his cabinet not less worthy of public confidence than it would have been as first published in the Union. We shall not undertake to speak individually of the emiment abilities and qualifications of the sever

Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General.

al distinguished democrats composing the political The Paris Constitutionel thus explains the secret family of Mr. Buchanan. There is no one of them reputation, based on long experience and well tried of Austria's active co-operation with her against public services. What could we say to add to the diplomatist? But we have said that it is unnecessary to speak of the several members of the cabinet in The whole country will unite in awarding to Mr. Buchanan the credit of having exhibited the wisest discrimination, not only in selecting his cabinet, but in assigning to each his appropriate position. Who could fill the Treasury with more fidelity and ability than Governor Cobb? Who the War Department at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, for, in that case, the distinguished men who framed the Declaration. Who could fill the Treasury with more fidelity and ability than Governor Cobb? Who the War Department more successfully than Governor Floyd? Who tion of Independence would be flagrantly against the the Navy more efficiently and satisfactorily than Governor Toucey? Who the Post Office Department the Declaration of Independence were men of 100 more industriously and ably than Governor Brown? Who the Interior Department more beneficially and they sid not believe; and they knew that in no part energetically than Mr. Thompson? And who the of the civilized world were the negro race, by com office of Attorney General with more distinguished mon consent, admitted to the rights of freemen. legal learning than Judge Black? The response of They spoke and acted according to the practice walling for the final adjournment of the Senate on Saturday next. A motion of the Senate on Saturday next. A motion of the government, Mr. Buchanan lay the country will be, that in this first great step in the doctrines and usages of the day. That unfortunate administration of the government, Mr. Buchanan lay the resolution on the table was negitived. On motion of the government, Mr. Buchanan lay the resolution of the government, Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions in regard to privateering the final administration of the government, Mr. Buchanan law the final administration of the government, Mr. Buchanan law to the country will be, that in this first great step in the doctrines and usages of the day. That unfortunate administration of the government, Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions in regard to privateering the final administration of the government, Mr. Buchanan law to the country will be, that in this first great step in the doctrines and usages of the day. That unfortunate administration of the government, Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions in regard to privateering the country will be, that in this first great step in the doctrines and usages of the day. That unfortunate administration of the government, Mr. Buchanan law to the country will be, that in this first great step in the doctrines and usages of the day. That unfortunate administration of the government, Mr. Crittenden, his resolutions in regard to privateering the country will be, that in this first great step in the doctrines and usages of the day.

who should be regarded as citizens. Put two clauses of the constitution point to the negro race as separate, and not regarded as citizens, for whom the constitu-

embraced in the other provisions of the constitution. State. These two clauses were not intended to confer upon They cannot vote at elections, nor serve as jurors, protection of personal rights and property therein. nor appear as witnesses where whites are concerned.

confided in them. United States courts.

said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff from said mil. power to violate the provisions of the constitution. itary post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort the year 1838.

said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet in slavery at Fort Congress greater power over slaves than over any Snelling until the year 1838.

"In the year 1836 the plaintiff and said Harriet, line of the State of Missouri, and upon the Missis- sue in a court of the United States. sippi river. Lizzie is about seven years old, and was The court having examined the case as it stands called Jefferson Barracks.

za from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri,

where they have ever since resided. the defendant claimed to hold each of them as slaves. | could give no judgment, and hence the suit must be "At the time mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as afore-

sented two questions:

Missouri? and,

removal to Rock Island, Illinois. at the threshhold is, whether Congress is authorized | bind persons or property outside of her territory. the only object was to put an end to existing controversies, and to enable Congress to dispose of the
lands for the common benefit. Undoubtedly the
power of sovereignty and eminent domain was ceded

power of sovereignty and eminent domain was ceded

the only object was to put an end to existing controthe newer to establish it. This he denied, and
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the power to establish it. This he denied, and
t in the act. This was proper to make it essential .- | low should be affirmed. were thirteen independent colonies which entered tle more than a congress of ambassadors, in which had no right to do so under the articles of the confederation, but they had a right as independent powthey had a right to exercise absolute dominion, sub ject only to the restrictions which Virginia imposed. The ordinance of 1787 was adopted, by which the territory should be governed, and among other provisious was one that slavery or involuntary servitude should be prohibited except for crime.

This was the state of things when the constitution was formed. The territory ceded by Virginia belonged to the several confederate States as common property. The States were about to dissolve the the cessions were made. In Louisiana slavery was not confederation, and surrender a portion of their power only lawful, but was most valuable. At the date of the for the formation of a new government, and the lan- treaty the inhabitants were left free to enjoy their proguage used, limited and specified the objects to be perty, freedom and liberty, and were to be protected accomplished. It was obvious that some provision therein until they came into the Union as a State .was now necessary to give the new government the power to carry into effect every object for which the Congress cannot do indirectly what it cannot perform a liberal patronage from their friends generally. territory was ceded. It was necessary that the lands directly. If a Southen man cannot go to the terri should be sold to pay the war debt, and that power tories with his slaves, it follows that a Northern should be given to protect the cuizens who might farmer or mechanic cannot bring with him his implements of to:1; if Congress could prohibit any spemilitary stores, (as well as ships of war,) were the cies of lawful property throughout Louisiana when it was acquired, so it could exclude all descriptions of independent character, and they had a right to take it may not be states." The object was to place these things of the States." The object was to place these things under the guardianship of a new government, which gives Congress the power to make all "needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property.

MOTICE.

No Tuesday, the 31st day of March, at the late residence cies of lawful property throughout Louisiana when it was acquired, so it could exclude all descriptions of property. The right to legislate in the territories depends on the contract of cession. His opinion was that the third article of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired stands protected by the constitution and cannot be repealed by Congress, and that the act of 1820 known as the Missouri compromise, violates of the states."

No Tuesday, the 31st day of March, at the late residence day of March, at the late residence it was acquired, so it could exclude all descriptions of property. The right to legislate in the territories depends on the contract of cession. His opinion was that the third article of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired stands protected by the constitution.

The object was to place these things that the third article of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired stands protected by the constitution. All the HOUSEHOLD AND RITCHEN FURNICA.

The object was to late the property. The right to legislate in the territories of the territories of the territories of the territories of the territories. The object was to leave the late residence of the treaty by the constitution, all the HOUSEHOLD AND RITCHEN FURNICA.

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The object was to leave the late residence of the treaty by the

1808, and in the second the States pledge themselves, United States—then in the mind of the framers of was broughf. one to another to preserve the rights of the master, the constitution. It refers to the sale or raising of and to deliver up slaves escaping to their respective money. This is different from the power to legislate territories. By the first clause the right to purchase over the territories. With the words " to make all and hold this property is directly sanctioned and au- needful rules and regulations respecting the territofor twenty years; and the States pleged themselves the United States." And the concluding words rento uphold the right of the master as long as the gov- der this construction irresistible: " and nothing in ernment then formed should endure. And this shows this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice conclusively that another description of persons were any claim of the United States or of any particular

It is obvious that the Congress, under the new them or their posterity the blessings of liberty so care- government, regarded the above cause as necessary fully conferred upon the whites None of this class ever to carry into effect the principles and provisions of adoption of the constitution, and could not operate of emigrated to the United States voluntarily. They were the ordinance of 1787, which they regarded as an itself to confer freedom or citizenship, within the all articles of merchandize. The number emancipated was few as compared with those who were held power at the time; and those representatives of the in slavery, and not sufficiently numerous to attract same States under the new government did not think

It cannot be supposed that the States conferred As to territory acquired without the limits of the citizenship upon them; for all those States at that United States, it remains territory until admitted into time established police regulations for the security of themselves and families, as well as of property. In some minor cases there were different modes of trial, character; and, consequently, there cannot be found. In deciding and it could not be supposed that those States would in the constitution any definition of power which have formed or consented to a government which Congress may lawfully exercise before it becomes a abolished this right and took from them the safe- State. The power to acquire territory until it is in guard- essential to their own protection. They have a condition to become a State on an equal footing not the right to bear arms, and appear at public with the other States must necessarily rest on sound meetings to discuss political questions, or urge meas. discretion, and it becomes the duty of the government ures of reform which they might deem advisable .- to administer the laws of the Inited States for the grating into federal territory, and the power of the Whatever territory is acquired for the common These rights are secured in every State to white men. benefit of the people of the United States, it is but a

It is impossible to believe that the men of the slave- trustee. At the time the territory was obtained from holding States, who took so large a share in the for- France it contained no population to be admitted as a make enactments relative to the persons or property mation of the constitution, could be so regardless of State, and it therefore became necessary to hold nosthemselves and the safety of those who trusted and session of it until settled and inhabited by a civilized community, capable of self government and for ad-Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to mission in to the Union. But, as we before said, it was territorial government organized by it under the conwhite persons. This is a marked separation from the acquired by the federal government as the representation. Under the confederation every State had a tative and trustee of the reople of the United States, right to decide for itself, and the term " free inhabi. acting through their agents, and government holds it nts," the formality of form, certainly excluded the for the common benefit until it should become asso-African race. Laws were framed for the latter espe- ciated as a member of the Union. Until that time cially. Under the constitution the word "citizen" is arrived, it was undoubtedly necessary that some govsubstituted for "free inhabitants." After further ernment be established to protect the inhabitants in elaboration on the point, the Chief Justice said from their persons and property. The power to acquire the best consideration, we have come to the con- carries with it the power to preserve. The form of

clusion that the African race who came to this government necessarily rests on the discretion of Concountry, whether free or slave, were not in- gress. It is their duty to e-tablish the best suited for tended to be included in the constitution for the United States, and that must depend on the numthe enjoyment of any personal rights or bene- ber of its inhabitants, and the character and situafits; and the two provisions which point to them tion of the territory. What government is the best treat them as property, and make it the duty of the must depend on the condition of the territory at government to protect them as such. Hence, the the time, to be continued until it shall become a State. court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the plea But there can never be a mere discretionary power in abatement, that Dred Scott is not a citizen of Mis- over persons and property. The constitution prosouri, and is not, therefore, entitled to sue in the vides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free The following facts appear on the record :- 'In exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, the year 1834 the plaintiff was a negro slave belong. or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably ing to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army to assemble, and to petition the government for a reof the United States. In that year (1834) said Dr. dress of grievances," &c. Thus the rights of prop-Emerson took the plaintiff from the State of Missouri erty are united with the personal rights, and this exto the military post of Rock Island, in the State of tends to the territories as well as the States. Con-Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the gress cannot authorize the territories to do what it month of April, 1836. At the time last mentioned, cannot do itself; it cannot confer on the territories It seems, however, that there is supposed to be a

Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississip. difference between slaves and other property. The pi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, people in the formation of the constitution delegated acquired by the United States of France, and situa- to the general government certain enumerated powers ted north of the latitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and forbade the exercise of others. It has no powers and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr. Emer- over persons and property of citizens except those son held the plaintiff in slavery at Fort Snelling until enumerated in the constitution. It the constitution recognizes the right of master and slave, and makes "In the year 1835, Harriet, (who is named in the no difference between slaves and other property, no second count of the plaintiff's declaration,) was the tribunal acting under the authority of the United lave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army States can draw such a distinction and deny the proof the United States. In that year, (1835,) said visions and guarantees secured against the encroach- gest and most attractive assortment of Major Taliaferro took said Harriet to Fort Snelling, ments of the government. As we have already said, a military post situated as herein before stated and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836, and then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snel
This is language too plain to be misunderstood; and THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT ling unto said Dr. Emerson, hereinbefore named; and no words can be found in the constitution giving

other description of property.
It is, therefore, the opinion of this court that the at said Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. act of Congress which prohibits citizens from holding Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and property of this character north of a certain line is owner, intermarried and took each other for husband not warranted by the constitution, and is therefore and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, named in the third count | void; and neither Dred Scott nor any one of his of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that family is or were made free by their residence in Ilmarriage. Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was linois. The plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, born on board the steamer Gipsey, north of the north but was still a slave, and therefore had no right to

born in the State of Missouri, at the military post under the constitution, proceeded to other points, saying, as Scott was a slave when he was brought "In the year 1838 said Dr. Emerson removed the back to Missouri from Illinois, he was under the law plaintiff and said Harriet and their said daughter Eli- of the former and not of the latter. It has been settled by the highest tribunals that an individual does not acquire his freedom under such circumstances .-"Before the commencement of this suit said Dr. As it appears to the court that the plaintiff is not a Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Har- citizen of Missouri, nor a citizen of the United States riet, Eliza and Lizzie to the defendant as slaves, and who could sue in the United States courts, this court dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Associate Justice Nelson stated the grounds on said, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eli-za and Lizzie, and imprisoned them; doing, in this ment of the court below must be confirmed. Having respect, however, no more than what he might law- stated the case, substantially as above, he proceeded fully do if they were of right his slaves at such time." to examine it on its merits. The question was, whether the removal of the plaintiff, with his master, ment, assuming that this part of the controversy pre- to Illinois, with a view to a temporary residence, and after his return to Missouri, was such a residence in Firstly. Was he (Scott) and all his family free in a free State as worked emancipation. He maintained that it did not. Such questions belonged to the States Secondly. If not, were they free by reason of their to decide for themselves. As to whether Missouri will recognize or give effect to the laws of Illinois on The act of Congress on which the plaintiff relies the subject of slavery, is for Missouri herself to decontains the clause that slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited in that part of the territory acquired by treaty from Louisiana, and not included within the limits of the State of Louisiana. The difficulty which meets us within her limits. No state or nation can affect of

to pass such a law under the powers granted to it by The question is fully established that it belongs to the constitution? The plaintiff dwells much on the the sovereign State of Missouri to determine the quesclause which gives Congress power " to make needful tion of slavery within her own jurisdiction, subject rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States!" But this provisstitution. This is the result of the independent and aon has no bearing on the present controversy. The sovereign character of the State. It is equally applipower there given is confined to the territory which cable to the other States belonging to the confederathen belonged to the United States, and can have no cy. It must be admitted that Congress possesses no influence on territory which was acquired from for- power to create or abolish slavery in a State; and if eign governments. The Justice then referred to the Congress possesses power under the constitution to cessions of land by Virginia and other States, saying abolish slavery in the territories, it must necessarily

There was then no government in existence with enumerated powers. What was called the States the case, and said that if the Court has no power to decide the question further than to dismiss it, it had no right to discuss its marita: but he hald that the into confederation for mutual protection. It was lit- no right to discuss its merits; but he held that the county. Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case, all had a common concern. It was this Congress which he proceeded to examine. It was now too FRED M. WADDELL, Esq., to Miss JULIA, daughter which accepted the cession from Virginia. They late to question the power to govern the Territories of Timothy Savage, Esq. as incipient States and fit them for admission. The only question was how far the power of Congress is ers to accept the land for the common benefit; and it is equally clear, having no superior to control them, the right to abolish slavery there, and did so by an agreement in 1787 with the other States; but she did not prevent new States being admitted with or without slavery. Subsequently North Carolina and Georgia ceded their lands for the common benefit, and Congress had no more power to legislate slavery out of those cessions than it had to legislate slavery into the territory north of the Ohio. There was no lower to legislate on slavery in either case. The inhabitants stood protected after as they did before

perty of the United States." It applied only to pro- the leading features of the constitution, on which the perty held in common at the time, and not with refer. Unit a depends, and which sectores to all citizens conof the constitution point to the negro face as separate, perty field in common at the time, and not with referand not regarded as citizens, for whom the constituone clause reserves the right to import slaves until
then in existence and known as the territory of the
tiff, Dred Scott, is a slave s.nd was one when this suit

The Dreit Scott Case.

The opinion of the Su preme Court in the case of Scott vs. Sanford was delivered by the Chief Justice thorized by the persons who framed the constitution, ry," are coupled the words "any other property of yesterday. It was a full and elaborate statement of

constitutional form or legal effect subsequently to the Northwest Territory, on negroes not citizens by the constitution.

3. The provision of the act of 1820 commonly callpublic attention as a separate class, and were regardpublic attention as a separate class, and were regarded as a part of the slave population rather than free. did not attempt to undo anything that was done. cates freedom to, negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and coid, and of no legal effect In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court

determined the following incidental points: 1 The expression "territory and other property" of the Union, in the constitution, applies in terms only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the constitution. 2. The rights of citizens of the United States, emi-

federal government there, depend on the general provisions of t e constitution, which defines in that, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress. 3 As Congress does not possess power itself to of citizens of the United States in federal territory, other than such as the constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such power to a

4. The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of for cash at such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about two hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded court room; and, whether as a decision of the Supreme Court, or for the constitutional arguments on which it stands, will exert the most powerful and salutary influence throughout the U. States. Other members of the court proceeded to state their views of the case, the tenor of which will be mentioned hereafter .- Wash. Union, 7th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA.-We really know of no better investment than in the stock of the State of North Carolina, whose financial probity has ever been equal to that of any State or country on the face of the globe. By way of insuring the success of the system of internal improvements which she has matured of late years-that is, to secure the necessary coned of late years—that is, to secure the necessary confidence in her securities and bonds—two years ago 50 March 3. she increased her taxation 50 per centum, and at the present session she has increased it 37½ per centum present session she has increased it 375 per centum more. Such a thing as a default in the collection of 3 bbls. LARD; her taxes or in the due payment of one of her obligations, is unknown. Under such circumstances there can be little doubt that she will shortly obtain all the means from abroad necessary for the approaching season's work on the extension of her progressing railroads. We know the State thoroughly. and know no other people under the sun on whose responsibility we would sconer trust money seeking to BBLS. YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR;

A. do.;

Crushed do.; investment. - Washington Star.

"CITY CLOTHING STORE."

SPRING TRADE! Largest Stock ever Offered in Wilmington!! THE PATRONS of the former firm of SCOTT & BALD-WIN are informed that I shall open in a few days, the lan

SUPERIOR CLOTHING AND GENT'S

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel, will present new and attractive features. All the new and

> O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market Street?

March 3d, 1857 149-6t--27-2t WE are authorized to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratie District Convention, should the party determine to call one.

March 11th, 1857

156-tf

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WH1PS & TRUNKS Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch.

MATHEW A. WILSON, importer and Manufacturer of Harness, No. 59 Canal street, New York, and No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand uff, strengthen the outlede and cleanese it, rendering the head lively and

the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gros For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,

Oct 8, 1856 .-- 28-6m --- 6-6m Agent for the Proprietor. Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business mer and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, Job Printing in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

RUSSIA SALVE. Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds.

MARRIED.

In this town on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, AL

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the evening of the 3d inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA A., wife of the Rev. Thomas J: Lemay.

New York, March 4th, 1857. THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against negotiating

L any drafts on the Subscriber, as they will not be honored, unless drawn by Mr. T. W. Murray, my Special Agent.

JOHN H. WOODGATE,
83 Water Street, N. Y.
28-2t\* NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing

their friends in the vicinity of Rose Hill, that they have this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAMS & PETERSON, for the purpose of carrying on both the Mercantile and Distillery business at Rose Hill. liberal patronage from their friends generally.

JAS. R. WILLIAMS,

JOHN W. PETERSON.

Rose Hill, Duplin co., March 3 154-11-20-1t

AUTICE.

() N and after: 1 day, January 12th, 1867, all tre Adverti-ements MUST HE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in

that friends in the country as well as in town will pleas bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to ay out in advertis ng with the copy they wish inserted.

Scott vs. Sanford was delivered by the Chief Justice yesterday. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the court. They have thus decided the following all-important points:

1. Vegroes, whether slaves or free—that is, men of the African race—are not citizens of the United States by the constitution.

2. The ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional form or legal effect subsequently to the

CABINET FURNITURE.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walout furniture, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine street, near East Broadway. New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call. SOLOMON FANNING.

March 12th 1257

28-3m

ON Monday, the 3d day of April, I will sell at public sale, at Long Creek Bridge, on a credit of six months, a NE-GRO MAN, HANDY, about 27 years old, the property of the late Stephen Costin.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
28-ts LOST.

AT THE CELEBRATION of the Battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th of February last, a STRAIT SWORD, with Eagle head, and White Leather Belt. Any person having found the above Sword and Belt, will be person having found the above suitably rewarded by returning it to JOHN LARKINS. Long Creek Bridge, New Hanover Co., N. C. 28-1t\*

MULLETS.-25 bbls. Large Mullets, at March 13th GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS. FRESH ARRIVALS. DER Schr. A. J. DeRosset, from New York: -25 Bags
Prime Lagunyra Coffee; 15 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar; 12
Jars pure Potash. Lew for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.

FRESH ARRIVALS. PER SCHR. HELENE, from New York:—25 bags Ric Coffee; 15 bbls. C. Sugar; 15 boxes Pale Soap. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.

THE subscriber, at March Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Alfred L. Moore, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his said intestate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. J. MOORE, Adm'r. March 11th, 1857.—[156-2t—28-2t]

COOK'S MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. A LIMITED supply expected soon. Those wanting early copies will please leave their names at the Book Store of March 9 WESTERN SHOULDERS.

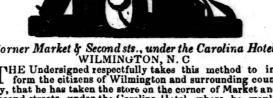
10 HHDS. Western Shoulders, now landing. For ale (mar. 3.) WILLARD & CURTIS-PORK-PORK. BBLS. MESS PORK-Just received. For sale by March 3. WILLARD & CURTIS

JUST RECEIVED PER RAILROAD. 50 bbls. WHISKEY, from Baltimore. For sale by th 7. THOS. C. CRAFT.

SWEET MOLASSES. PRIME ARTICLE West India Molasses in bbls. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS. A For sale by SUGAR! SUGAR!

A. Crushed do. Landing and WILLARD & CURTIS 5 hhds P. R.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTAB-LISHMENT.



will present new and attractive features. All the new and fashionable styles of choicest importations are now being selected in New York and will arrive early in March.

Those who may desire Garments made to measure, are solicited not to supply themselves before examinging the new and beautiful patterns at this House. Hilzinger's well known reputation is sufficient quarantee for perfection in fit and excellency of workmanship.

WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

ad examine as he soncies a short notice.

Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. THE SUBSCKIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Importer and Manufacturer of Harness, No. 59 Canal street, New York, and No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE now in store the following vis:

Hoop Iron of the best quality.
Nails. Brads, and Spikes.
Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes.
Timber and other Axes, all warranted. Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels.
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes.
Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws. Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills. Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good. Pad Locks that can't be matched. Brass and Iron Wire cloth.

Brass and Iron Wire cloth.

Wood Saws and Axes with handles in them.
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine.
Best quality of Scissors and Needles.
Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and .some?more fof
the real Barlow Knives.
Sent. 16, 1956 Sept. 16, 1856. NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do Hazart do:

40 do do Hazart 5 do do Columbia 5 do do Columbia
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Scaled Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Frandy; 5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peacha Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peacha Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches,
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratas;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Plonghs do do de:

ATTRIBAGE ABOUTRAFE LEIGER COFFERS. EEAWAX, # B..23 @ .25 CORN MEAL, Cut ...... 41 0 Wrought .... 10 0 Oils, 2 gallon. 00 OMESTICS, 15.... 17 doz .... 121 6 Sperm....2 00 @ Linseed, rawl 15 @ EGGS, Pdor.... 123 6 EMPTY BARRELS, cach, Spts. Turp... 1 65 6 1 FEATHERS, P 5.50 do. boiled 15 6 Pra Nurs, bush 80 6 POTATORS,
Sweet, 36 bush 80 0 90
Irish, do..0 00 0 0 00
do. 36 bbl..4 25 0 5 00 FEATHERS, \$ 18.50 \$ 50 FISH, \$ 0 bl. , \$ 400 \$ 600 \$ 600 \$ Mac're., No 1 00@20 00 \$ 60. No. 2 00@13 00 \$ 60. No. 3. 6 50@ 7 50 \$ 600 Fine......0 00 6 6 75 Cross.....0 00 6 6 25 Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, per 1b.,...31 One ton and under 5, Butter ..... per ton, 65 00 5 tons and over, " 62 5) do. Prime. 00 00 Beef, Mess .16 00 LAND PLASTER, per bbl. 1 50 Per ton.... GRAIN, W bush. Poultry Chickens, live, 15 @ do. dead, 25 @ 1 Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 do. dead, D. 121 @ Pease, Cow...00 Rice, rough 0 90 @ do., clean, Salt, Alum, Phush. . 35 @ AY, 2 100 lbs. Liverpool Peack,
ground 0 70 1 00
do. fine. 0 00 6 2 00
Sugars, 2 b
Porto Rico... 9 6 111
New Orleans, 0 6 00
Muserande, 81 10 Eastern..... 25 @ 1 30 N. River... 1 10 @ 1 20 N. Carolina.0 00 @ 0 00 English, ass'd..43 American, ref..54 & do. sheer...0 & do. hoop...0 Museovado.... 81 @ Loaf & crush. 141 @ Clarified and LIME, % bbl. 1 00 @ 1 05 do. fm store 1 35 @ 0 00 Granulated.13 Whiskey .... 38 Contract ...4 00 Common ...1 75 Whiskey ... 38 @
N. E. Rum .. 50 @
Gin ... 45 @
Brandy ... 45 @ STAVES, & M. W.O. Bbbl. 12 00 @17 00 R.O. Hhd. . 12 00 @25 00 Ash Head'g 0 00 @12 00 UMBER, # M., (River.)
Vloor.B'ds..0 00 @10 00
V'ide do.. 7 00 @ 7 50
Sc. \ntling.. 0 00 @ 4 25 TIMBER, WM. 

Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; my on lumber 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and erage, &c; say on number 30 cents to 51 per M; lar and Turpentine a bout 10@If pents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred——\* or Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or n tore is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

Wilming ton Ban & Rates of Exchange. Baltimore...l pr et. prem. | Philadelphia 1 pr ct. prem. " Virginia... 1 New York...1

FREIGHTS: Turpentine, per barrel, \$ 96 £ \$
Rosin and Tar, do 40
Spirits Turpentine, do 00 a 

Surpentine, Rosin, and Tear, per barrel, ..... 55 a 

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12TH, 1857.

TURPENTINE—We have to note a continued dullness in the market for this article during the week, and on Saturday a further decline of 10 cents took place on both qualities—market closing at \$2 40 for virgin and yellew dip, and \$1 40 for hard, per 280 lbs. Since then the market has ruled quiet, and but few transactions have taken place, owing to the small quantity coming in. The receipts and sales for the week ended this morning foot up only 1,352 bbls., as follows:

Bbls. Virgin. Yel. Dip. Hard Friday. 187 \$2 50 \$2 50 \$1 50 Saturday. 280 2 40 2 40 1 40 Tuesday. 789 2 40 2 40 1 40 Wednesday. 96...... 2 40..... 2 40..... 1 4
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Our review of Thursday last lef the market in an unsettled state, and at the close of the day it had declined to 42 cents per gallon. The market ruled inactive at this figure up to Tuesday when it went up one sent under favorable news from the Northern markets. This eent under tavorable news from the Northern markets. This morning it appears quite firm with buyers at 43 cents, but sellers generally seem disposed to hold at higher figures. The sales for the week reach only 1,943 bbls., as follows: Thursday... 30 bbls. at 42 cents per gallen.
Tuesday... 380 " 43 " "
Wednesday.1,433 " 43 " "
ROSIN.—In the article of Common we have nothing new to notice. On Saturday 1.000 bbls. changed hands at \$1 124

Corron—There was considerable activity in this article during the early part of the week, at a shade improvement in prices. The sales were as follows: Thursday, 125 bales at 13 cents for low to strict middling; Friday, 239 do. at 12 cents for good ordinary and 13 a 13½ cents for middling for middling fair. The market since Monday has ruled inactive, and buyers do not seem disposed to operate unless at a reduction in prices, which holders are unwilling to accede to, and are firm in holding at previous rates. The receipts continue quite light, and there is none of consequence remaining in first hands. Sales on Wednesday of 68 bales low middling and middling at 12½ a 13 cents.

Corn Meal—Is in moderate demand, and we note a light stock on market;—no receipts from the country. Sales only in the small way from granaries at 90 cents per bushel.

Empty Barrells—There is nothing worthy of note doing in Spirits Turpentine barrels. The demand at present appears to be limited, and the stock on market exceedingly femall. We quote at \$1 65 for ordinary and \$1 75 each for good quality second hand ones.

Flour—There was considerable activity in this article Mr. Schr. A. Ellis, Nichols, from New York, to A. D. Casaux.

Schr. David Faust, Morselander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. David Faust, Morselander, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

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Schr. David Faust, Morselander, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. David Faust, Mr. C. Worth; Mr. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. David Faust, Mr. C. Worth, to A. D. Casaux.

Schr. David Faust,

good quality second hand ones.

FLOUR—The receipts for the past week have been exceedingly small, but there remains a moderate stock in first hands, of former arrivals. There is little or no demand and

Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to hands, of former arrivals. There is little or no demand and the market rules unusually dull. We learn that some pareless are offering at our lowest figures, but owing to the limited enquiry from retailers no transactions of consequence have taken place. We quote State brands at \$6 25 for cross, of 75 per bbl. for family, according to quantity.

FEATHERS—Are in light supply and wanted. We quote at 50 a 50 cents per lb., as in quality.

GRAIN—For Coron the market continues to rule active, and in consequence of the limited receipts for some time past, the stock on market is quite small. The receipts for the week comprise only 3,678 bushels, of which 2,000 do. changed hands at 76 a 77 cents per hushel; the balance came to a dealer, and is going into sters. We quote at 76 to 78 cents, with a fair damand from dealers, as we learn that highest is entirely bare of this article at present; some parcels, however, are daily expected. There is a good equiry from dealers, and 55 a 60 cents per bushel could easily be had.

Pras—No receipts since last review. At present we note an active demand existing for Cow, and in the absence of receipts the stock on market has become very light. We advance rates to \$1 per bushel, and learn that parcels could find ready sale at that favor.

Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to Geo. Harriss; with corn.

Schr. March 6—Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, for Locks-ville, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with two lighters in two.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

March 7—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Mediator, Miller, for Charleston, by DeRoeset & Storm ; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Mediator, Miller, for Charleston, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

9—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, for Charleston, by E. J. Lutterloh.

March 7—CLEARED

March 6—Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, for Eastershille, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. March 7—Cros. Acc.

Schr. of receipts the stock on market has become very light. We advance rates to \$1 per bushel, and learn that parcels could find ready sale at that figure.—Rice—There is a good stock of clean in store, and as the demand is confined entirely to the trade we have nothing new to report. See table for prices, as in quantity. For the rough article the market has ruled quiet during the past week. One parcel was put on market a few days since, but the highest offer had for it was \$30 cents; generally held at \$50 cents a \$1 per bushel, but no

buyers at these agures. — WHEAT—None in market, and we are mable to give a correct quotation, as there seems to be no demand.

HAY—The demand appears to be somewhat checked for this article, caused probably by the high rates. The stock on market is rather light, though sufficient for present demand. No receipts of Eastern. A lot of 150 bales Northern make was received on Monday, but not yet sold.

LINE—Is in light stock, with a fair demand existing, and a few cargoes would find sale. See table for rates.

LUMBER—River—We have no transactions to report in this article, and the market rules quiet. We refer to our table for quotations of last sales.

Molasses.—None received for two or three weeks past; the stock of former arrivals in first hands has been considerably reduced, and is quite small. We quote Cuba from wharf at 46 a 47 cents per gallon, in lots as wanted.

Pra NUTS—Are unchanged in price, with a moderate demand, and but few coming in. We quote at 80 cents to \$1 20 per bushel, according to quality.

POTATOES.—We note several large parcels of Sweet brought to market since our last, and sold from boats and wharf at 50 a 65 cents per bushel, as in quantity and quality. The market is also better supplied with Irish, and the demand has been limited. We quote sales at \$4 25 to \$5 per bbl., as in quantity.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured Bacon the market during as in quantity.

Provisions.—For N. C. cured Bacon the market during the past week has exhibited rather more firmness. There is more demand for retailing purposes, and owing to the limited receipts, the stock of new on market is only moderate. We quote sales from store of several lots at 13 cents for hams, and 12½ cents per lb. for hog round. We note a few parcels of cld on market, but it cannot be sold at anything like a fair price. In Western cured we have nothing new to notice. The stock on market is about fair, and demand finited to small parcels at 10½ cents for shoulders, and 12 cents per lb. for sides.——Lard.—There has been a better enquiry for retailing purposes during the week, which, together with the small receipts of N. C. make, has caused the supply in first hands to become somewhat reduced. We note sales from store at 12½ a 13 cents per lb. in bbls. and kegs, as in quality. No Western on market.——Pork.—The market is very poorly supplied with Northern Mess, and we note a further advance in price during the week. Selling from store at \$24 50 a \$25 per bbl., according to quantity and quality. Fresh is brought in sparingly, and sells from carts at 8 to 9 cents per lb.

Salt.—The market continues to rule exceedingly dull, and is heavily stocked with both Liverpool and Alum. No receipts of the latter, and we refer to table for store rates.—A lot of 364 sacks of the former received coastwise on Saturday, and sold at 70 cents per sack, cash;—selling from store in lots to suit at 85 a 95 cents per sack.

Shingles—The market rules decidedly dull, and transactions for some time past have been confined to small boat loads. Parcels would not bring more than \$1 50 a \$2 for Common, and \$3 50 a \$5 for Contract, as in quality.

Staves—Rule quiet, and none but small lots of ordinary quality arriving. About 10,000 W. O. bbl. received a few days since, and sold at \$16 per M., clear of inspection. See table for price of R. O. hhd.

Timber.—Receipts for the week just ended have been very small, and we note a better dem as in quantity.
Provisions.—For N. C. cured Bacon the market during

TIMBER.—Receipts for the week just ended have been yery small, and we note a better demand from millers. See table for rates. FREIGHTS .- Several vessels having arrived since our last, has caused rates to decline a shade on naval stores and cotton to Philadelphia and New York, and the market is rather dull. To Boston we note an advance on former rates. See

table for last prices paid. NEW YORK, March 10.—Flour is heavy; sales of State brands at \$6 20 a 6 30. Southern is unchanged. Wheat is dull and heavy. Corn is lower; sales of mixed at 73.—Stocks are firm and active; Virginia's 92.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Cotton—There was a very

good demand for this article to-day, the sales having reached upwards of 2100 bales. The market shows an irregular decline of ‡ a ‡c. from the highest point. The sales were at extremes ranging from 11½ to 13½c.

extremes ranging from 11½ to 13½c.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton is buoyant—sales of 5,000 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 10,000 bbls.; State \$6 20 a \$6 30; Southern, \$6 60 a \$6 85. Wheat is unsettled—sales of 22,000 bushels. Corn has declined—sales of 22,000 bushels; mixed, 73c. Pork is firm—mess, \$23 75 a \$24.—18 Beef is steady at \$16 for repacked Chicago. Lard has declined—bbls., 14½c. Whiskey is unchanged; Ohio, 27½ cts. Sugar is heavy; Cuba, 9 a 10½c. Coffee is quiet; Rio, 10½ a 11½c. Rosin is firm. Spirits Turpentine has declined—sales at 49c. Freights are firm; cotton to Liverpoot ¼d.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Sales of Cotton 8500 bales, 14 bicher. 13 a 13½. Sales of the week 63,000 bales. Rehigher, 13 a 134. Sales of the week 63,000 bales. Receipts 38,500; stock 334,540 bales; decrease of receipts 12,000; decrease in all the ports 114,740 bales. Freights to Liverpool 7-16; Havre 1. Sterling Exchange 72; New York discount.

TARBORO', N. C., Mar. 6.—Turpentine---Dip, \$2 55 to

TARBORO', N. C., Mar. 6.—Turpentine.—Dip, \$2 55 to 260—Tar, 75 cts to \$1 00—Scrape, 50 to 55 cts. per 100 lbs.
—Corn, \$3 50 to \$4 00 per bbl.—Cotton, 11½ to 12 cts—Bacon, 12 to 13 cts—Lard, 12 to 13 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, March. 5.—Bacon 11 @ 12 cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee-Rio 12½@13½; Laguira 14@15; St. Domingo 00@00. Cotton, fair to good 13½@13½ ord. to good mid-11@11½. Feathers 35@40. Flour, family \$7 00@0 00; Superira \$50@0 00; Fine \$6 00@0 00; Scratched \$5 50@0 00 Grain, Corn \$1@00; Wheat \$1 10@1 20; Oats 70@75; Peas 100@00; Ryo 90 @\$1 00. Hides—Dry 16@17; Green 0 00 Lard, 13@00. Sakt—Liverpool, (Sack) \$1 25@0 00.

Bacon—Receipts light.

Cotton-We advance our quotations. Sales made with No change in any other article. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The Persia's advices caused an advance in the Liverpool cotton market of fully 4d. The seles of Saturday and Monday were 40,000 bales, including 22,000 on speculation and for export. Tuesday's market was more quiet, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export. The quotations are for middling Orleans 7 15-16d., and for middling uplands, 73d.

The Liverpool Breadstaffs masket was steady. Flour was

let.
visions were dull.
money, 9 Pro le for mor Conso. Richar Messrs. de noon, wheat a... but unchanged— "I for money, 93 a 931.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. report, on Wednesday

deorn firm. Flour unsaleable. Cotton quieter,

LIVERPOOL, F. 25.—Cotton quiet and declined an eighth, as compared with the Atlantic's advices. Sales of the week 52,000 bales

Breadships Breadstuffs generally quiet.

Consols closed at 931. Mone

> Marine Intelusel ence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. ARRIVED March 5-Schr. C. B. Glover, Pigott, from Snea d's Ferry, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.
Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, from Baltimore, to Russ ell &
Bro.; with mdze.

Bro.; with mdze.
Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.
Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin &
Martin; with naval stores, &c.
Schr. Velant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to Rankin &
Martin; with naval stores, &c.
Barque Amanda, Harford, from New York, to DeRosset
& Brown.

Sept. JURA, 1609

OUR MOTTOLES "TO PLEASE,"

Wilmington Saddle, Harness,

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he least of the week reach only 1,943 bbls. at 42 cents per gallen.

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The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he least of the least of the

Davis.

12-Schr. Ella, Davis, from Hyde county, to Cumming &

Styron; with corn.
Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to Geo. Harriss; with corn.
Schr. Manumit, Howard, from Hyde county, to [DeRos-

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857.

00- Our Baltimore and Washington City exchange are filled with the details of the Inauguration. All agree in representing the pageant as the most striking. and the concourse of people the largest which has ever been seen in Washington on a similar occasion or, indeed, on any occasion. The military escort con-isted of twenty five companies, among them some of the oldest and finest companies in the Union, all under the command of Major General Quitman.

The civic portion of the procession was headed by a flag 30 feet in length, floating from a staff between 70 and 80 feet in height, fixed to a beautiful car drawn by six handsomely caparisoned horses .-After the flag came the President and President elect. &c , and then public bodies, officers of the army and navy; various associations, Democratic clubs with banners, representatives of States, with flags, emblems and devices; fire companies, and so forth; the whole closed by a long line of persons on horseback and in carriages. Many fine bands of music from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other places, were present and enlivened the exercises.

The new Senate was organized in its Chamber, the President and the President elect were introduced by the committee of arrangements, and took the seats prepared for them in front of the Secretary's table, in the Senate Chamber, with the Judges on the right, and the diplomatic corps on the left. The whole body then proceeded to the eastern portico, where the President took his seat, with the officials, etc., named in order; an immense concourse of citizens was in and to a strict construction of the Constitution, it attendance. So soon as order could be restored, Mr. will be seen that he asseverates the same conserva-Buchanan arose, and in a clear, strong voice, deliv. tive sentiments that ever characterized his public acts. ered his Inaugural Address, which we insert to day Pacific, with the great and grievous incidents attendin full.

We presume that this address will be read by all who take any interest in public affairs, and we therefore feel relieved from the necessity of any lengthened remark. It is extremely plain and business like—
shadows a foreign policy, such as we anticipated, often as twice; so say the two gentleman who were with him at the time. I have no idea that Governor Geary knew plunges at once into the middle of things-takes up conservative and respectful, but bold and liberal. the Kanzas affair-goes for the right of the people to Mr. Buchanan now stands before the American peodecide the question of slavery for themselves, and expresses his own opinion that the appropriate as President of the United States, which he has ever period for the exercise of that right will be when the avowed as a citizen and statesman." number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. This puts to rest the talk about "Squatter Sovereignty," so far, at least, as Mr. Buchanan is concerned.

Mr. B. deprecates the agitation of the slavery question-goes for the employment of the present surplus in the Treasury in the reduction of the national debt and the increase of the navy, with such reduction of the revenue as shall cause no more money to be collected from the people than may be necessary for an economical administration of the tive lesson. We stand upon the turning point of government. He strongly condemns the squandering our national history; the waves of the political ocean of the public lands. He thinks that under the war- far horizon the gloomy and impenetrable clouds are making power, Congress may appropriate money for ominous of a terrible future. The Democratic party the construction of a military road when this is ab- has come forth victorious from the struggle; but the solutely necessary for the protection of any State or hand that has swayed the sceptre for four years is Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. He thinks that such necessity does exist in the case of ger. The chieftain resigns his office; the steward our Pacific possessions. We should cultivate peace- must render to us an account of his stewardship, but able and friendly relations with all foreign countries, we of the Democracy owe to him, to posterity, to but enter into entangling alliances with none.

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney. The military escorted President Buchan- Those who have yielded too readily to political rean to the Executive mansion, where thousands of sentments, or who have been carried away by percitizens and strangers crowded to pay their respects.

The Cabinet has not yet been officially communicated to the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan distinctly avows his determination not to be a candidate for re election.

Thus peaceably, quietly-with no thought of difficulty or resistance to the constitutionally expressed will of the people, has one man, one set of men, retired from place and power, taking their position as simple units in the great aggregate of the American ask ourselves, whether we have been faithful to millions; while another man, representing another him. administration, takes up power as quietly and unosten atious y as his predecessor lays it down.

"When the hurly's done-when the battle's lost and won," it is pleasant to mark the terms of kindcountry, of all parties, turn, not o worship the setof the North, taking bitter exception to the administration of Franklin Pierce on the question of s'avery, come forward to award to that administration its just dues on the score of honesty, ability and efficiency in other matters; and the South, for the vindication of whose equal rights the retiring President | Perhaps he did not play exactly the part of a politithrew himself into the breach, can no longer hold cian; but he had aimed at a nobler criterion—the back, or allow the feelings of partizanship to warp the expression of opinion, or silence the voice of friends of the administration began to nourish a gratitude and respect. As an evidence of this, we petty idea of resentment. The favorite children of take pleasure in copying from the last Fayetteville Democracy did not receive all the goodies; and, Observer, the concluding paragraph of a deserved eulogium upon Secretary Dobbin. Says the Observer: Claus.

"It is but right to add our testimony to the worth of the late Adm nistration, of which Mr. Dobbin has formed a part, for its conduct on national questions, apart from mere party matters. In the most trying times, it has done itaduty faithfully to the country and to the South. It has not feared or failed plainly to rebuke the evil spirit which animated public treasury. Here was another fruitful theme of the North and threatened to outrage the rights of the South.
All honor to the Northern men-Pierce, Marcy, McClelland, Campbell, and Cushing,—who in that vital point did or withhold a just meed of praise.'

It is well for those, who, like President Pierce and appear as the rewarder of the right, the confusor of and who owed their position to executive influence

1st day of July. Of course importations will be pique kept them dumb! checked, or at least goods imported will be placed in cordials is reduced from 100 per cent. to 30 per opposition had yet more infamous work to perform ufactured tobacco, cigars, champagnes, ebony and cut glass is reduced from 40 to 30 per cent.; schedule bership supplied them daily with fresh batches of C, embracing silks, fine woollens, fire arms, copper calumnies. Those lies were so gross, so palpable, ware, cutlery, laces of metal, paper fabrics, cheese, iron, iron fabrics, bonnets, combs, clothing, jewelry, Shame to our organization, that pseudo Democratic glass ware, Chinese ware, wine bottled, ale and beer, sugars, syrups, molasses, embroideries, tin fabrics, line, alongside of Abolitionism and Know-Nothingcarpeting, is reduced from 30 to 24 per cent.; sched- ism! ule D. embracing flannels, bareges, varns, cotton cordage, feathers, floor cloths, worsted goods, from cry against the President was almost the death-knell 25 to 19 per cent.; schedule E, embracing linen and of Democracy. other flaxen goods, hempen goods, oils, cotton hosiery, paper and periodicals, paper hangings, from 20 to 15

It was charged that the President was weak—that he could be used too readily. Could he have been until the arrival of the ship Europe from Philadel-

PEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS .- The " original old acob Townsend" had to publish this warning, and Adolpho Wolf of Scheidam Aromatic Schnappe no toriety had to reiterate it. It is the curse of fame, of superiority, to be made the subject of imitation and counterfeiting-nothing is sa cred from this vandal touch-even the inimitable Beau Hickman was imitated during the festivities of the inauguration. and inferior Jeremy Diddlers "travelled" on the shape and talents" of that extensive personage, "ringing in" upon the unsophisticated gentlemen from the "rural districts." Since Beau Hickman has been counterfeited, which is genuine?

The Inaugural Address. We had intended making some further expression of opinion upon this important State paper, but find

it in place of anything from our own pen :

" President Buchanan's Inaugural Address will be found, in extenso, in to day's issue of the Enquirer. It is a plain, practical, frank and fearless exposition of his views on the salient subjects which are likely o engage the attention of his Administration-a reiteration of the opinions and a re-affirmation of the principles with reference to which he was elected to the Presidency. His centiments of fidelity to the Union must touch a kindred chord in every true American heart; his views of the question pertaining to territorial legislation must meet the approval of every lover of law and order, every advocate of people. His allusion to the surplus revenue, and to the legitimate mode of reducing it is in exact ac-cordance with the liberal policy we had expected him to prescribe. With regard to the public lands. ing so stupendous a scheme of public improvement, we are compelled to declare that his argumente, however ingeniously and honestly advanced, are not in accord with our constitutional views, so steadily maintained by us on the subject. The inaugural foreple above the aspersions of his enemies, and unequivocally committed to the same principles and policy,

> Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The Last Days of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1857 .- In a few days the administration of Franklin Pierce will come to an end. The signs of the times may be read by all .-Washington is rapidly being flooded by the horde of disinterested patriots, who are ever ready to worship the rising sun, the vultures that follow in the track of a retreating army, and herald the approach of a conqueror. A mid all this bustle and tumult, there is room for much thought. Never has an epoch been presented, from which could be drawn a more instructive lesson. We stand upon the turning point of of a retreating army, and herald the approach of a are yet rough from the subsiding storm; and in the now about to yield it to another. These four years have been fraught with no ordinary trouble and danne unwritten record of justice.

It is, indeed, a time for sorrowful deliberation. sonal anger,-those who have lent their voices to a At night there were all manner of festivities and estimate, we call upon all such to join with us in a brief and canded review of the administration. The writer of the present article has had only too much cause to feel that a mistaken judgment may go too far; but he believes that it is the true duty of manhood to offer, at least, the poor atonement of apology. Four years since, the Union and the rights of the States were placed in the custody of a Democratic leader; he now transmits them, safe and unsullied, to his successor. So far the main question of his faithfulness is answered. It only remains for us to

When Franklin Pierce came into power, he had before him the delicate task of appointing the most prominent supporters to official posts. There was more than one wing in the Democratic party; there were many feuds among ourselves; but all sections of the party had united in the sentiment that " conness and praise with which the leading papers of the | cord was the word, and the son of Concord the man." We can look back, after the lapse of time, and see plainly that the leaders of the Democracy proper, although very willing to receive recruits into their deserving public officers. Even the Free Soil presses ranks before the battle, had no intention of rewarding them after the victory. They wished to establish a communism of labor, but an aristocracy of spoils -But, if they had supposed that the President would become the tool of their designs, they were mistaken in their choice. He determined to ignore, after the election, none whom he had previously recognized. approbation of honest men.

This was the first cause of discontent; the natural

During the course of his administration, the President, pursuing the settled line of policy which he of life; that most of them had begun to turn against had marked out for himself, found it necessary to veto | their leaders and would desert him if they could only several bills, involving large disbursements from the contention. The whole tribe of sharks which subsist around the lobbies and departments of Wash-The South at least should not forget them, ington, upon the garbage and offal of the government was let loose at once.

It was to have been expected, that the enemies o his Cabinet were the objects of bitter vituperation, our party would soon discover the dissension in our that there is an appeal to the future judgment of they began to assail the administration. Where were their country, that "time, the avenger," may also the men who had been fed by executive patronage, Where were the champions of Democracy, while their party was being insulted through its recognized The new tariff will go into operation on the head? For the first time in our annals, private

We pass over this dark and gloomy page. Politibond, and not withdrawn from consumption until that the party chiefs could not conscientiously defend the time. Schedule A, embracing spirituous liquors and acts of the man whom they had elected. But the cent.; schedule B, embracing all wines in wood, man- it saw that its purpose was but half-gained, unless it could blacken the private character of the President Presses were everywhere employed; and lobby-memthat to refu:e them, it would only have been necespresses should have been encouraged to drop into British admiral being determined to seize her as a Who shall now accuse Franklin Pierce of in-

used more, he would have been less maligned; had phia, which is now daily expected. She brings out per cent.; schedule F, embracing tow of hemp, tin he been so weak, he would have sunk under the load a cargo of machinery for this place, consisting plates, steel in bars, tor of flax, gold leaf, brimstone, of slanders. If greatness be measured by degree, of two iron steamers of light draft, and all the silver leaf, flax unmanufactured, diamonds, from 15 rather than by kind, then was be great in amiability, machinery, tools and appurtenances of a firstto 12 per cent. Goods paying 10 per cent. have been reduced to 8 per cent—5 per cent to 4, and those ostracised by ungrateful Athens; but the mouth of other American with me, one of my first acquainpaying 1 per cent have been placed on the free list.

The check to the revenue will be actually more immediate than if the new bill went into immediate operation, for of course it will limit importations to the immediate necessities of the case until the reduction shall have taken place. The \$24,000,000 now in the Treasury, will be pretty considerably reduced by the close of the fiscal year.

Description for the free list.

Aristides was just. When after years shall read the record of this administration, they cannot fail to adengine of the steamship from New York, and now has been appointed general superintending engineer of the steamship engineer of the steamship from New York, and now has been appointed general superintending engineer of the steamship engineer of the steamship from New York, and now has been appointed general superintending engineer of the steamship engineer of the steamship from New York, and now has been appointed general superintending engineer of the steamship engineer of the steamship from New York, and now has been appointed general superintending engineer of the steamship engineer of the stea

France and the United States has been complete signed. It reduces the present postage about 50 per cent. to France and the countries with which she has postal arrangements. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American asys of it: Havre and the travelling office from Paris to Calais on the part of France, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco on the part of the United States, are the offices established for the exchange of

espondence, though others may be established. The convention provides for correspondence con reyed by packages first, between France and the U States; second, by United States packets plying between the ports of the U. S. and Great Britain; and third, by British packets plying between the ports of Great Britain and the United States.

France agrees to pay the transportation between England and France of all mails exchanged between the French and United States po-t-offices via England : the following editorial from the Richmond Enquirer, the transit charges due on said mails, and, finally, the to comport so fully with our own views, that we give expenses of sea transportation due to the same offices for mails exchanged between French and United States offices by means of British packets.

Our government agrees to pay the expenses of ransportation of mails between the United States and France, dispatched by American packets plying between France and the United States; and also expenses of transportation of mails exchanged between French and United States post offices, conveyed by American packets plying between ports of the United States and Great Britain.

The postage on letters weighing a quarter of an ounce is 15 cents to France, and at the same rate of postage charged to France beyond her dominions. The postage is doubled by every additional quarter of the rights of the States, and the sovereignty of the an ounce; and it is important, therefore, that the commercial public should understand this fact, and at once bring into use the thin paper which is so common in European correspondence.

The Late Disturbance in Kansas -- Further Particwill be seen that he asseverates the same conserva-tive sentiments that ever characterized his public acts. In relation to the construction of a railroad to the

nate difficulty, in a letter addressed to Mr. Paschall, of St. Louis, says:

"The Governor had visited the council; went from thence to the House of Representatives, spent some time there, and when he opened the door leading into the ante-chamber, W. T. Sherrard was there awaiting his return, ne doubt. "Sherrard cursed him. The Governor paid no attention to him, but walked on, when Sherrard spit on his back as the extent of the insult until the persons who were with him informed him that Sherrard spit upon him as he passed out."

The General, after referring to the action of the Legislative Council in relation to the insult to the Governor, says: I am satisfied in my mind, from what I have learned and

mow, that Sherrard would have killed the Governor if he had resented the indignity. The Governor was unarmed.

How long is our cause to be placed in jeopardy by irresponsible young men who have no interests in this or any other country? I am satisfied that we have more to featfrom our pretended friends than from our open enemies. I trust such disgraceful scenes may not occur again in this Territory. I do not agree with the Governor in everything which he has done, yet I give him all the praise for the goo he has done, and freely say that I believe him honest and

esirous of doing all the good he can.
On the 1Sth ult., some of the citizens of Lecompton held a meeting to denounce the indignity offered to Gov. Geary. The propriety of holding this meeting was doubted, and

Upon resolutions (dennunciatory of the insult offered Geary) being read, Sherrard come forward and said that the United States. committee who had reported them, and every man present who endorsed them, were "liars cowards and scoundrels." A Mr. Sheppard, who resides on a claim near Lecompton remarked that he was neither a liar, a coward or a scoundrel and that he endorsed the resolutions as right; whereupon Sherrard drew his revolver and commenced firing uno Sherrard drew his revolver and commenced upon Sheppard, wounding him twice. Sheppard drewe and snapped four caps, and the fifth shot hit Sherrard. The people, of course, become much excited at this wanton violation of the reach of any human power, except that their rights, and several shots were fired, when Sherrard and of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. Sheppard both fell, apparently dead, and the affray was fortunately ended. John A. W. Jones, Esc.

The Missouri Democrat has a correspondent, who, writing from Lecompton, easys:
Governor Geary has got two companies of United States troops here; one of infantry and one of cavalry. It is reported that he fears assassination at the bands of the proslavery men, and has these troops here for personal protection. It is now generally suspected that they are here to prevent the Legislature from being lynched or driven off by the people. A strong disposition to do this is manifested.

Condition of Gen. Walker.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER FROM CALIFORNIA night, at New York, make the following statement: While stopping at Acapulco, on our way down from San Francisco, we learn that Walker was completely bemmed in on all sides by the allied forces -It was stated that the news had been taken there by the steamer Orizaba, by which steamer about 150 recruits, intended for Walker, had proceeded to San Francisco, instead of being landed at San Juan del Sur. It appeared to be the opinion of the officers of the steamer Sonora, from what they had learned, that Walker would make his escape from Nicaragua. We found it very difficult to get any reliable information, however. I succeeded in securing a copy of the New York Tribune at Acapulco, which contained the ony late and satisfactory accounts I could obtain after eaving San Francisco until our arrival in New York. The following statement of another passenger is also given :

From the time of leaving San Francisco I could get no intelligence about Walker's movements until reached Aspinwall. We only stopped at Acapulco and Panama, and I heard nothing in either place; but on reaching Aspinwall I met with a young man with whom I had been previously acquainted in California, where we had worked together in the mines. He told me that he had been with Walker about nine months, and had just effected his escape, with about thirty others, most of whom, like himself, were entirely destitute of money, and that he did not know how to get back to the Atlantic States, which he desired to do; that he would have to remain in the most deplorable condition, without money and clothes, and almost without the common necessaries succeed in effecting their escape. I never saw a harder looking set of customers than some of the

deserters I met with my acquaintance in Aspinwall. IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMPS .- The Postmaster General has ordered the adoption of an improvement in the manufacture of Postage Stamps, which has been for some time in use in England. They are to be prepared on sheets with perforations around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or pair of scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement there is greater security that the stamp will adhere to the letter, for the points or rough edge left by the perforations will stick better to the letter, there being none of the risk of the edge turning up as when it is continuous; these stamps are prepared by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia, and the Ledger states, that in addition to a supply for Philadelphia, they have already been sent to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago and Albany. The amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used. The number sold by the Government last year reached nearly one hundred and fifty millions of stamps!

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA IN RULEIA. - This steam. ship, concerning which there arose some misunderstanding sometime since at a South American port, a Russian vessel, has entered the Amoor river in Siberia, and wasithere sold to the Russian government. juring the prospects of his party? Glancing over Among those on board is a son of Col. John H. Burr, the ignominy and self-stultification of those measures, of Wilmington, Del., who has been employed by the laces, mohair, matting, fabrics of hair, cotton prints, we can see but too plainly, that the Democratic out-Russian government as her chief engineer for one year, at a high salary. Young Burr, writing home from the Amoor river, says:

ites. March 4th, 1967. PRILOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firm ness to execute its high and responsible duties in euch a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendshin among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election. shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of ligious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the ma jority shall govern -to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither " to legislate slavery into any Territory or my administration, that long experience and obser-State nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the vation have convinced me that a strict construction people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate of the powers of the government is the only true, as their domestic institutions in their own way, subject well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. only to the constitution of the United States." As a Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have natural consequence, Congress has, also, prescribed been exercised by Congress, these have never failed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted to produce injurious and unhappy consequences .as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with Many such instances might be adduced, if this were or without slavery, as their constitution may pre-

cribe at the time of their admission." A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall

ecide this question for themselves. This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the nited States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, he speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union.—
But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the povernment of the United States speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to pensable duty of the povernment of the United States. pensable duty of the Lovernment of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval pow independent expression of his opinion by his vote. -This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever

The whole territorial question being thus settled

upon the principle of popular sovereignty-a princile as ancient as free government itself-everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree of the respective States themselves wherein it exists.

May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its and that the goal which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanishing this goal and that the goal which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanishing the goal and that the goal which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanishing the goal and the g was arrested by Mayor Stewart, this subject is approaching its end, and that the geoas one of the persons who fired upon Sherrard, and he has been held to bail in five thousand dollars.

The Missouri Democrat has a correspondent, who, writing

graphical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily it has persons who fired upon Sherrard, and he has dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily it has persons who fired upon Sherrard, and he has dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily some brief remarks in reg dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be directed from member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical own experience, from which we should never depart. We importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been pro-ductive of no positive good to any human being, it be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States A gentleman who came in the Illinois on Friday from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the dan ger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public min i have passed away and are now nearly forgotten .-But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and bowever productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Unionloving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

> It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which usch an event would infliet on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of this mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world has never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals—on noble rivers and arms of the sea-which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerainsignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy-to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray; because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint, or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decaved, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury .-This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrage ment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can e found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase o: the navy, which is at present nadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage affoat. now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea-coast.

than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the good. Beats are loading at the lowest rates for all the western ports, including Nashville, Memphis, St. Paul, the government. To reach this point it was necessary lillinois river. Louisville, Keokuk, St. Louis, Zanesville, five; the harvest usually sets in about ten years to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do youd Chicago, after seme delays on the railways, accasioned by the foods in the northern lilinois, is now moving regularly.

Privables, March 3.—The navigation of the rivers here is good. Beats are loading at the lowest rates for all the that generally sown between eighteen and twenty. Cinetinati, &c., affording axcellent opportunities of shipping goods direct. Merchandise for points in the Northwest beyond Chicago, after seme delays on the railways, accasioned by the foods in the northern lilinois, is now moving regularly.

d have been unjust to the rest of the commun onsistent with that spirit of fairness and bick ought to govern in the adjustment of

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a ter corruption when compared to the squandering of the

No nation in the tide of time has ever been bless with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget is twelve trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them millions sterling. for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and indepen dent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign We have recently passed through a presidential shores who may seek in this country to improve their promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native-born citizens; and in this character hey should ever be kindly recognized. The federal constitution is a grant from the States

> the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the governnent, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the war-making rower, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory in the Union against foreign invasion.— Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions" Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with the er much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the isthmus of ntral America. It is impossible to conceive that, whi since its origin, has been in the constant practice of con-structing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States, on this side of the Rocky mountains, can reach them in sufficient time to "protect" them "against invasion."—
> I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the govern-

seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to discovered. f Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dis pute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Un willing to take advantage of the fortune of war against a

sister republic, we purchased these possessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the tice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON CITY, 4th March, 1857.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The Thirty-fourth Congress terminated its labors at 12 o'clock yesterday, having passed all the appropriation bills, the bill remodelling the tariff, and numerous other measures of public interest, as well as a large number of bills for the relief of private claimants. Both houses were in session during the whole of Tuesday night; and during the twentyfour hours previous to the adjournment business was despatched with unusual celerity. As the details of the appropriation bills were nearly all arranged by the committees of conference, it is very difficult at this time to know what appropriations have been made, and what have been rejected. bill-the point of difference between the two houses being on tions, important as they are in themselves, sink into an amendment made by the Senate to the appropriation of \$182,000 to pay for books which had been purchased by the Clerk of the House under the direction of that body. The Senate reduced the appropriation to \$50,000, and annexed certain conditions to the appropriation which were not ac- day a constant succession of questions of extraordinceptable to the House; but at last a compromise was effected by appropriating \$138,000, or so much thereof as may be been superadded an unusual amount of the ordinary ecessary to indemnify the Clerk for what has been expen- business of legislation. ded by him in the purchase of these books, and providing that the books shall be deposited in the public libraries - the chair of this the first of deliberative assemb ies-There were also three committees of conference on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill-the point its association with the memories of Muhlenberg, of difference being an appropriation for the legislative expen- Macon, Cheves, and Clay-is an honor that might ses of Kansas. The House, however, at length receded from | well crown a life of study and toil. To have distheir disagreement to the Senate amendment The hour having arrived for the constitutional termina

tion of this Congress, the Presiding Officer, Mr. Mason, in a few felicitous remarks, returned his thanks to the members of the Senate for the courtesy and kindness with which they had co-operated with him in his efforts to discharge the duties of that station, and declared the Senate adjourned sine

The senators composing that branch of the Thirty-fifth long acknowledgments. Congress being in their seats, the body was called to order, and the oath of office was administered to the members whose terms commenced on that day. After an interval the lous labor. I invoke for you, gentlemen, a happy Vice President was introduced by the committee, and the return to your homes, where the sweet and native all oath of office having been administered to him, he assumed of hill and vale and the loved forms and sounds of agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, the chair, making some appropriate observations. The Sen- home and those we love at home may revive your ate then participated in the inauguration ceremonies, according to the programme arranged by the committee, and upon the conclusion of the delivery of the President's address they returned to their chamber and immediately adjourned.

Washington Union, 5th inst.

> The following is the oath taken by the President of the United States :-

"I do Solemnly Swear that I will Faithfully Execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the Best of my Ability Preserve, Pro-tect and Defend the Constitution of the United

The Western Rivers.

PITTSEURG, March 3.—The navigation of the rivers here

Four Days Later from Europe,-Arrival of th NEW YORK, March 5 .- The Collins sto lantic from Liverpool at 1, P. M., on the 18th ult., arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing four days

ater news from Europe It was rumored that the difficulty between England and Persia was nearly settled.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the French legislature is the principal feature of the Atlantie's

The steamer Great Britain left Liverpool on the 16th, with five hundred and twenty passeengers for

Melbourne GREAT BRITAIN.—The total reduction proposed by

The debate on the financial project had been post poned until the 20th. A motion was rassed expelling James Sadlier fro

the House of Commons. Lord Clarendon appealed to Lord Albemarle to postpone his motion with regard to the Persian war, on the ground that the negotiations at Paris were making satisfactory progress, and might be brought to an issue at any moment.

The motion was accordingly postponed. The London Advertiser asserts that a large number of conservative members of Parliament threaten to desert Derby if he sanctions the coalition with the

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Russell, nephew of Lord John Russell, will accompany Lord Napier as attache to Washington.

FRANCE. On the sixteenth the Emperor opened to Congress of certain specific powers; and the questhe legislature with a speech from the throne amidst tion whether this grant should be liberally or strictly great pomp and enthusiasm. The Emperor referred construed, has, more or less, divided political parties to the peaceable solution of the recent difficulties from the beginning Without entering into the ar amongst the various European powers, and, considgument, I desire to state, at the commencement of ering that the best understanding now prevails between all the great powers, thinks that the time is auspicious to endeavor seriously to regulate and develone the strength and riches of the nation. He rejoices over the prosperous condition of the country, as evinced by largely increasing revenue; regrets the suffering caused by deficient crops and the recent inundation; says that the expenditures will be reduced, and the war tax abolished from January next; also that the annual army contingent is fixed at one hundred thousand men; says that an appropriation is made for the transatlantic line of steamers; and, after referring to sundry local topics, winds up with a panegyric upon the state of the empire.

ITALY.-Italian affairs are in the same unsatisfac. tory condition. The agents sent by the government to offer political prisoners an exile in South America report that they had nearly all refused to accept it. The British Foreign Office had printed a mass of official correspondence relating to affairs at Naples.

A partial amnesty to political offenders has been offered in Parma. Persia. - Constantinople, Feb. 16th. - Despatches from Teheran recommend that Ferouk Khan make peace with England.

British reinforcements had arrived in the Persian Gulf, and an English corps d'armee had arrived at Cabul, and was marching with the troops of Dos Mahommed on Herat.

The Russians are concentrating troops on the banks of the Caspian. FINLAND.—Great distress, bordering on famine, prevails in Finland.

Senate of the United States.

The President pro tem. of the Senate, before pronouncing that body adjourned on Wednesday morning last, made the following brief but felicitous re-Mr. Mason's Speech.

SENATORS: In closing, with you, the present Conress. I beg permission to express to all senators my sincere acknowledgments for the courtesy and forbearance which have marked their intercourse with the Chair, and for their personal kindness to its temoorary occupant. I have certainly endeavored, h diligence and care in the despatch of the public business, and by strict impartiality, to deserve it. I tender to each and to all of you, senators, my earnest wish for a happy and grateful meeting with those awaiting you at your homes, and for your pros-

perity and welfare in life. It remains only to declare that the Senate stands adjourned without day. Soon after the adjournment, the Senate assembled

in pursuance of the proclamation of the President .-The Vice President elect was introduced by the committee of arrangements, and the oath of office was administered to him; whereupon he took the chair, and addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

SENATORS: In assuming the duties of this station, am quite conscious that I bring to their discharge few other qualifications than a deep sense of the importance of this body in the scheme of the government and a feeling of respect for its members. Happily, my duties are comparatively few and

simple; and I am sure they will be made easy by a prevailing sense of propriety, which will of itself be sufficient on all occasions to preserve the dignity and decorum of the Senate.

In administering the rules which you have adopted for the convenience of your proceedings, I shall often need your kind indulgence, and I anticipate with confidence your forbearance towards the errors that spring from inexperience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look forward with leasure to our association in the performance of pub-

It shall be my constant aim, gentlemen of the Senate, to exhibit at all times, and to every member of this body, the courtesy and impartiality which is due to the representatives of equal States.

Valedictory Address of Mr. Speaker Banks. Before the adjournment of Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives addressed that body as follows: GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

solicit that indulgence which is usually accorded to those who stand in the position which I occupy.

I should fail to perform an imperative duty did I sever our official connexion without acknowledging my obligations to the officers with whom I have been associated, and to the House itself, for that generous and unwavering support which has been given to me in my sphere of service.

The congressional term which now closes will bear in the history of legislation no ordinary character. The unexampled energy of the American perple, and the rapid extension of their theatres of action and enterprise, has crowded upon us from day to ary character and serious import, and to this has

To have been called under such circumstances to an office which has been endeared to the people by charged the duties of this office, delicate and important as they have been, to your entire satisfaction, is more than I could have hoped. The journal of the House, an unerring and an impartial record, and the resolution to which, as I am informed, you have come, following the suggestion of the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Aiken,) give to me assurance that cannot but be gratifying, and for these I proffer to you my profound and life.

The welcome word from me must be that word which speeds your parting from these scenes of anx. energies, purge the system of the fever and fitful and unsatisfactory contests, and bring each and all to the cheering admission, whatever disappointments and perils we encounter, that the performance of public duty and the service of our country is always a pleasant labor.

It is only left for me to announce that the power of the House as a legislative body now ceases, and to

A little girl asked her sister, 'what was chaos that papa reads about? The elder child replied.

put it in.'